New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Declaration, Platform and Constitution of the Republican Association of Washington, District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Whereas, by the repeal of the eighth section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska have been opened to the introduction of Slavery, and all the compromises, real or imaginary, upon that subject, are thus violated and annulled, and deep dishonor inflicted upon the age in which we live.

Now, therefore, in cooperation with all those throughout the land who oppose this and other similar measures, which we deem to be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and which are designed to extend and perpetuate Slavery, we do associate ourselves together, under the name and title of the Republican Association of Washington, D. C.

And we adopt the following as our political platform, to wit:

First. That Congress possesses no power over the institution of Slavery in the several States; *but that, outside of State jurisdiction*, the constitutional powers of the Federal Government should be exerted to secure life, liberty and happiness to all men: and therefore,

Second. There should be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, in any of the territories of the United States.

Third. The people are the rightful source of all political power; and all officers should, as far as practicable, be chosen by a direct vote of the people.

Fourth. Candidates for political offices should be men of undoubted integrity and sobriety, and pledged to support the principles of this platform by all lawful and constitutional means.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. Any person may become a member of this Association on subscribing to its Platform and Constitution.

ART. II. The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice Presidents, three Directors, Treasurer, Recording Secretary and Corresponding Secretary, who shall serve until such a day as the Association shall appoint as the time for the annual meeting; then and thereafter, the officers shall be elected annually.

ART. III. The three directors, with the President, Secretaries and Treasurer, shall constitute a Committee to attend to the proper distribution of such funds as may be placed at their disposal by the Association, and to perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned them.

ART. IV. The funds of the Association shall be devoted exclusively to the payment of the necessary contingent expenses of the same, for the purchase and circulation of important documents and information, and in the use of such means as may have a tendency to advance the principles laid down in our principles.

ART. V. In order to secure concert of action, the more direct interchange of intelligence, and general cooperation throughout the country, we invite the formation of a similar Association in any State, county, city or village, in the Union, whose officers shall be ex-officio members of this Association, and who are requested to report to this Association the names of their officers and number of members, for general information of the whole.

ART. VI. This Association may at any time, as a mark of respect, elect to the office of Honorary Vice-President, or to honorary membership any distinguished or influential gentleman, whether a resident or non-resident, provided he be known to favor our platform and constitution.

ART. VII. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any of its regular meetings.

Massachusetts Republican Convention.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The Republican or Fusion meeting in Chapman's Hall to-day is quite fully attended. Among the prominent persons present are Hon. Samuel Hoar, F. S.; Charles Francis Adams, F. S.; Hon. James Duncan, Whig; R. H. Dana, F. S., and others. Hon. C. Goodrich, of Stockbridge, presides. Among the Vice Presidents are ex-Governor Boutwell, Dem.; Lieutenant Governor Brown, K. N., and John W. Foster, K. N.

The meeting continued in session until late in the afternoon. Speeches were made by Samuel Hoar, of Concord; James H. Duncan, of Haverhill; Richard H. Dana, Amasa Walker, [illegible]

Resolved, That as a means to this end there should be an early assemblage of the people of this Commonwealth in Mass Convention.

A committee of one from each county, with Samuel Hoar as chairman, was appointed for consultation with political organizations, and to call a Mass State Convention in favor of the fusion movement at an early day.

The meeting, though not numerously attended, was highly respectable in character and quite enthusiastic.

Relief for the Sufferers from Yellow Fever.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 16.

A meeting of merchants was held in the Exchange at noon to-day, for the purpose of adopting measures for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c.

A Committee of fifty was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the sufferers.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Our merchants held a meeting to-day at the Exchange, with a view of affording relief to the sufferers from yellow fever.

The Norfolk papers of the 14th inst. state that Nash Tatem, Chief Inspector of the Navy-yard, is dead. Hunter Woods, Mayor of the City, ill—and Dr. Sylvester dying. The fever has extended from the infected district to the upper part of Norfolk. T. G. Broughan, Jr., son of the editor of the *Herald* is in a dying state. There is great difficulty in getting nurses, and ten dollars per night is charged.

There are not more than 1,500 people now in Portsmouth. Col. John Harper, John B. Davis and Nathaniel Manning, are among the dead. Many other prominent citizens are ill.

Three thousand dollars were contributed by the meeting, and provisions were purchased and dispatched by the boat for Norfolk to-night.

Yellow Fever in Virginia—Sloop-of-War Marion Condemned.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The Southern mail, so late as due, is to hand.

There were four deaths from yellow fever at Norfolk during the twenty-four hours ending at noon on Wednesday, and the alarm had somewhat abated. Captain Barron was convalescent, but his daughter continued very low. Captain James Henderson was in a dying state.

The deaths at Portsmouth have averaged eight per day.

The sloop-of-war *Marion* has returned home without waiting for orders from the Navy Department, as she has been condemned as unseaworthy.

Maryland Democratic Convention.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Our State Democratic Convention to-day nominated W. W. Bowie, of Prince George's County, for State Comptroller, and George Gale, of Kent County, for Lottery Commissioner.

Another Robbery at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The room of W. E. McMasters, who is in lodgings from the Union Hotel, was robbed last night of notes against private individuals to the extent of $1,200, a certificate of deposit in the Crouse Bank of $420; do. in the Bank of Auburn of $320. Bills on the Atlanta Bank, Georgia, for $70, and a diamond ring. There is no clue to the robbers.

The Women's Rights Convention is still going on. Mrs. Blackwell, better known as Lucy Stone, arrived last night, and addressed the Convention this morning.

Mail Robber Arrested.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Henry Grady was arrested here to-day, for robbing the mail, on board the packet-boat *Dauphin*, and committed in default of bail for $2,000. He was arrested by Arthur Hughes, special agent of the Post-Office Department.

The Case of Passmore Williamson.

BEDFORD, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 16.

The application of Passmore Williamson for a writ of *habeas corpus*, was argued this morning in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by Messrs. Gilpin and Meredith, for nearly three hours. The Court is now in consultation, all the Judges being present. The speeches are very able.

The Supreme Court, without giving any decision in this case, adjourned to meet at Sunbury on the first Monday in October.

Fire at Port Deposit.

PORT DEPOSIT, Thursday, Aug. 16.

A fire occurred here this morning, destroying Wiley & Thompson's sash factory, planing mill and warehouses; Davis & Co.'s warehouse and *lumber yard; Lanahan & Son's office, and the* dwellings of David Kennedy and Ephraim Cornish. *The loss is about $50,000. Insurance only* $7,000.

A Man Gored to Death by a Bull.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Solomon Childs, a respectable farmer of Waltham, Mass., was gored to death, *yesterday*, by a bull. He was attempting to chain the animal in his barn.

Kentucky Election.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Official returns from 74 counties in Kentucky, and the reported majorities from remaining counties *reduce the majority of Morehead, K. N., for* Governor to 4,200.

New-Jersey State Temperance Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The New-Jersey State Temperance Convention *met at Camden to-day, and was fully attended.* Independent political action was recommended.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Aug. 16.

The river is standing at five feet three inches. *Freights continue low.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gov. Reeder and the Administration—The Yellow Fever at the South—Departure of the President—Gov. Wise and Virginia.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1855.

We may expect some interesting disclosures from Governor Reeder on his return to the East, and if a public reception be given him at New-York, his speech will probably occasion a deeper excitement at Washington than his confirmation of the charges against the Missouri mob in the speech at Easton. Gov. Reeder possesses the proofs that he was directed by the Administration to postpone the election for members of the Territorial Legislature, to such a time as would be most favorable to the colonization of voters from Missouri; and it is alleged that information was given to the leaders of the gang that such orders had been sent to Kansas. A part of these expected revelations relate to the land speculations. Governor Reeder never made a secret of his intended purchases here or anywhere, and it is freely admitted that he would never have been questioned as to their propriety, had he consented to commission all the legislative candidates fraudulently returned for seats. Not only were these speculations known in Washington, but they were approved, and persons very high in the confidence and [illegible] of the Administration participated in them. Some of these parties were likewise [illegible] in the Superior City speculation on Lake Superior. It need occasion no surprise if it should turn out that Shannon, the new Governor, was a partner in both enterprises, for though I am not aware of any specific facts bearing out the suspicion, I know that he was the constant and intimate associate of the speculators in Superior corner lots.

The fever at Portsmouth and Norfolk has produced a general panic along the Chesapeake and Potomac, and those water courses communicating with the infected places. The terror has reached even Washington, unquestionably one of the healthiest places in the Union. There has been a general evacuation of the small towns below us for the mountains and the North—never has the political capital, within my recollection, been more completely deserted, and I cannot help perceiving that the fear of pestilence has its share in driving away our residents, and keeping away visitors, though there never was less occasion for appprehension.

The President has left with Senator Mason for the Sulphur baths, and it was only judicious in him to do so. The location of the White House has long been noted for its insalubrity. The thick and murky political atmosphere which surrounds it, has perhaps its influence in attracting and condensing the poisonous vapors from the shoal in front, which at low water is little better than a marsh. This malaria cannot be safely breathed during August and September, and a life so precious as that of Gen. Pierce should surely be guarded against unnecessary risk.

The beauty of the situation of the White House, and its general suitableness for an Executive residence, are admitted, but in view of its liability to typhus and bilious fevers, a mansion within the district adapted for residence during the sickly season ought to be built. The suggestion has often been made, and the subject will be urged upon Congress during the forthcoming session. The cost of the new Versailles or Windsor need not exceed half a million of dollars, and Congress will cheerfully provide the means. Speculators are already busily canvassing the chances of a good thing in these necessary expenditures, and the *prices of all eligible locations out of town have* gone up accordingly.

While the Richmond *Enquirer* is devising the ways and means of taking Virginia out of the Union by means of iron roads, and other modifications of cold iron, in hissing editorials, Mr. Wise is seeking to anchor her therein by "honey-fugging"—a Tuckahoe equivalent for blarneying—letters to the New-York Barnburners. Now the Barnburners, you know, are or were Free-Soilers, and in Virginia a Free-Soiler is an Abolitionist. Of course so serious a slip was instantly noticed by the Anti-Abolition journals of Virginia, that is by all of them, and the Governor elect was called upon in one general scream of astonishment to explain himself. This he does in a very moderate and unwise-like manner, by saying that he did not know his New-York correspondents were Abolitionists, and that by-gones had better be by-gones. This little episode clearly enough shows that Wise is in training for the Presidency, and is the first open indication of the smothered feud between his partisans and those of Senator Hunter, who has also been entered for competition.

I have heretofore predicted, and I renew the prophecy, that Wise, as Governor, will give the Virginia democracy more trouble than any of his predecessors, and that when they caught that distinguished convert from Whiggery and Tylerism, they caught a Tartar.

It appears probable that Mr. Cullom, of Tennessee, a Know-Nothing Whig, has been beaten by Col. Savage, a Democrat, who also professed Know-Nothingism, but seceded. This is to be deeply regretted. Gen. Cullom is a bold, eloquent, and just man, and was looked upon as the best surviving representative of the old Whig spirit of Tennessee. Col. Savage will prove himself an uncompromising Democrat, and all the more so because he has been compromised by Know-Nothingism.

AQUIDAY.

HARVEST REPORTS.

From Tappan & McKillop's Commercial Agency, No. 20 Nassau-street.

INDIANA.

White County.—The crops of all kinds in this county are better than they have been for ten years. The corn and wheat crops especially are very fine, and the planting was unusually large.

St. Joseph's County.—*The damage done to* outstanding wheat by the protracted rain and heat, although very serious, is not so bad as anticipated. Corn is doing finely. A large amount of wheat was put in, and this valley will furnish a large surplus.

OHIO.

Knox County.—Oats and hay the very best. Corn good. Wheat more than an average crop. Potatoes in abundance.

Putnam County.—The wheat is gathered, and is an extraordinary yield for the quantity sown, which was, however, unusually small, say one-third of the ordinary number of acres. I am satisfied, however, it will yield an average of double the usual amount to the acre. Owing *to the long* and heavy rains in the months of June and July, *corn will not be as good as usual; and unless* frost holds off late, this crop will fall considerably *short of our expectations; still there will be a large* surplus. Oats never were as good, and an abundant crop has been harvested. The above are our staple products.

Ashtabula County.—This is a dairy and stock county mainly, though the amount *of wheat is increasing*, and very good this year. All crops are *quite satisfactory. The pastures are in fine condi*tion, and the Fall crop of butter and cheese will be large. Corn is the poorest crop; some fields are very uneven, others are uncommonly fine, and the average will be a good crop.

Lake County.—A stock and dairy county chiefly, and all in small farms. Crops of all kinds are unusually good this year, and like New-England farmers all will have something to sell. Corn, oats, potatoes, wool, butter, cheese and cattle will be abundant and cheap. Hay and pasturage never were better. The damage done by rain in this County is comparatively trifling.

Geauga County.—This is mostly a stock raising and dairy county, producing cheese, wool, beef, &c.

Crops this year uncommonly good; grass and hay seldom as good. Oats very heavy. Fruit abundant. Potatoes three times the usual quantity planted, and the prospect could hardly be better.

Corn will be the poorest crop; it has been late and backward all the season, and is in many fields very uneven—it will be a medium crop.

ARKANSAS.

Independence County.—The prospects of the *growing crop are of the most flattering character.* Should the favorable season continue, the yield will be unprecedented. *The harvest of corn* and wheat will be very large. Cotton will be over an *average.*

NEW-YORK.

Cayuga County—Auburn.—The crops generally are good. Wheat has been somewhat *injured by rains, but is now being harvested in better* order than was anticipated. The yield is large for this County, and will be but little depreciated in value. Barley *is an average crop. Oats very* large. Corn not as good as usual on account of wet weather. *Potatoes, a large crop if not rotten.* Some fears of rot. On the whole the farmers of this County will do well this year.

Genoa.—Crops were never better in this section, with the exception of corn, which has suffered from the heat and excessive rains, but still will be a fair crop. In oats, wheat and barley we have an abundant yield. Apples will be a fair crop, but not excessive. Peaches a total failure. In some localities potatoes already show indications of disease. Wheat is nearly all secured in good condition.

Dutchess County.—The harvest in this county promises to yield a much larger return for the labors of the husbandman than usual, excepting wheat, which was almost entirely killed by the Winter, and what was left was finished by the Hessian fly. Part of the rye crop has been injured from five to ten per cent. by the wet weather. It will be good for distilling purposes, though not for bread. Oats heavy, and mostly gathered. Hay, corn and potatoes promise an abundant yield. Hay somewhat damaged by the last year's drouth.

TENNESSEE.

Obion County.—The wheat crop of this year doubles any previous crop per acre, making an average of eighteen or twenty bushels per acre. The prospect of the corn crop is extraordinary—promising an unparalleled yield.

Williams College Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1855.

The exercises of Commencement week at Williams opened on Sabbath afternoon, with President Hopkins' Baccalaureate. It was one of his most able and eloquent efforts. He discoursed from the text: "Perfect love casteth out fear." The sermon will probably be published by the Graduating Class.

In the evening, Prof. Smith, of Union Theological Seminary, delivered the annual discourse *before the Mills Theological Society*. He aimed to show the adaptedness of Christianity for universal diffusion. We have not space in which to convey a just idea of the *performance, except by* saying that it was worthy of the man and the subject.

On Monday evening, Dodworth's Band gave a concert, which was largely attended. All Monday and the day following, graduates poured in, until there is hardly room enough left in the town for another person.

On Tuesday morning, the Alumni met in the Chapel to the number of two hundred or over. No business was transacted, except the reading of obituaries of those who have died during the past year. The announcement of the decease of Job S. Olin, Esq., called forth eulogiums from many members of his class. The Alumni are to meet again, and take action with regard to Col. Williams' monument and the Mills Park.

At 2 P. M. the new Natural History building was "dedicated," of which more anon.

At 3 P. M. the Alumni again assembled to listen to the orator and poet of the day. The orator was T. S. White, Esq., of Lowell; poet, E. W. B. Canning, Stockbridge. The subject of the oration was "the Life and Character of Colonel Williams," from whom the College received name and foundation. A deeply interesting account was given of Col. Williams' part in the struggles of the Revolution, and of his magnanimous efforts to aid the cause of education in Western Massachusetts. An eloquent appeal was made by the orator in behalf of the Williams monument enterprise.

The Poem was equal to the average of such productions on such occasions. It breathed something of poetic fire, and much of filial reverence and affection for Alma Mater.

To-night we have Prize Declamation and an address before the Adelphic Union, by Rev. H. W. Beecher. This is a Union of the two Literary Societies, the Philologian and Philotechnian. The newly chosen President from the class of '56 is Charles Whittier, of Haverhill, Mass.

F. F.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New Buildings—Banks, Stores, &c.

It is perhaps not a bad sign of the times that there are five Banks in progress of erection, just now, in *Wall-street and neighborhood*. The Bank of the State of New-York, lately commenced at the corner *of William street and Exchange-place, is al*ready in a forward state. It is a large and handsome *white marble building of the Elizabethan* style. Judging from the architectural skill and *taste displayed in the first story*, the windows of which are adorned with very fine specimens of statuary, it is not too much to expect that when completed it will be one of the most elegant and classic structures in that part of the City.

The building in course of erection on the corner of Wall and Water streets, is also designed for a bank; and when finished will be a handsome pile. The front will be composed of what is called Caen Stone—a species of mica imported *from Normandy in France. It is this same kind* of stone that has been used for the interior of the *Parliament Houses in London. It is of a tight* yellow color—semi-transparent—so soft that it may be easily cut with a knife; and susceptible of a high polish.

The old Mechanics' Bank on Wall-street, opposite the Union Bank, has lately been pulled down in order to be replaced by a more elegant and substantial *building to be devoted to the same pur*pose. Little more than the laying of the foundation of the new edifice has yet been done; but there are abundant hands at work on it; and it is expected that the mason work at least will be ready before the middle of September.

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. are getting up a magnificent banking house on the corner of Nassau and Pine streets. It is already in quite an advanced state, having reached the third or, we believe, fourth story. When finished it will be seven stories. It is being built in the Italian style—the front consisting of the finest quality of Jersey sandstone. Like the other buildings just referred to, it is to be entirely fire-proof; and among other ornaments intended for the interior is a splendid white marble staircase, which is to reach nearly to the top.

The new Bank of Commerce has been commenced on the corner of Nassau and Cedar streets. Our Reporter endeavored to obtain some information from the "boss" or deputy boss in charge of the workmen there, but in vain. His (rather curious) reply was that the papers were too much in the habit of praising new buildings; but that if *our Reporter would promise to "show up" this*, he would give all the information he could on the subject. *Instead of receiving any such promise* he was respectfully asked how he would like it, if while endeavoring to make improvements himself, his efforts were disparaged or abused; and so, true to *his first proposition, not a* word would he tell. It seems that if the will of this "boss" were consulted, our description would run somewhat in the style of Burns—such as,

> "Windows and doors in nameless sculpture drest,
> With order, symmetry, or taste, *unblest*;
> Forms like some bedlam's statuary's dream,
> The crazed creation of *misguided whim*."

On the corner of Broadway and Cedar-street, west side of the former, the Messrs. Waldo & Co. are getting up a splendid store. The first *story*, composed chiefly of iron, is already built, and gives earnest of a beautiful as well as substantial whole. Nearly opposite—on Broadway—Mr. J. Rhinelander is building another very handsome store, the mason-work of which is nearly finished.

The improvement of Park-place goes steadily on. A very handsome store, five stories high, with brown front, is nearly finished on the north side of the street, between Broadway and Church-street; and a somewhat similar building has just been commenced on the south side, near Broadway.

Mr. P. Hunt is erecting a magnificent white marble store on his corner of Church-street and Park-place, opposite the College. Another mammoth marble store has been commenced by Mr. L. Chittenden, on College-place, which is to occupy the whole block from Park-place to Barclay-street. There are several other buildings, of more or less note, being erected in the same neighborhood.

Filthy Condition of Some of the Lower Wards—The Paving—The Houses, &c.

The lower part of the City east of Broadway, Chatham street and East Broadway, between Coenties-slip and Grand-street, is still in a very filthy condition. Water-street has never been very clean; it is rather proverbial for being otherwise; but we doubt whether it was ever dirtier, even under the auspices of Mr. Arcularius, than it is at present. The sinks, on each side, almost throughout its whole extent, are choked up with heaps of mud and garbage, and where there is not an accumulation of dirt there are obstructions, such as old carts, wagons, boxes, &c., which render it almost impassable.

Front-street is pretty much the same, although in the main it is not quite so bad. That both are sadly neglected, at all events, is very evident. If the public scavengers ever give them a "rub" at all, *it must be a very light one*; and there's some reason to think that many of those who do business or live in these streets, are rather indifferent also, as to their condition.

The paving in Front-street is rapidly giving way—sinking into unsightly holes. *Indeed*, most of the houses appear to be a good deal the worse for the *wear too; not a few of them are so crazy to all* appearance, that they would be sure to fall if they had only room to do so. The sooner a large number of them are pulled down and replaced by new ones, the better.

Pine-street is well enough paved, but it appears as if the sweeping-machines, or indeed any other cleansing apparatus, had never been in the lower part of it. It is one of the narrowest streets in that section of the City, but it contains obstructions enough for the widest. It would appear as if all those old carts had been gathered into it on purpose to block it up.

But who could expect to find Maiden-lane dirty? Yet so it is, between William and Water streets; and it is more obstructed in the same locality than almost any other street in the vicinity.

Bad as all these are, however, they may be regarded almost as clean compared to Cherry and Dover streets. As for the former, the wonder is how those who live in the worst part of it can be healthy. For example, the stench between James-slip and Catharine-street, is all but intolerable. It is really sickening to inhale the atmosphere of this filthy locality. It is the most neglected of all the streets our reporter has hitherto passed through in his tour of inspection. The paving, too—if such it can be called—is very bad, full of holes containing garbage, &c. Judging from a large heap of paving stones, in the very centre of the street between Oliver and Catharine streets, it seems to be in contemplation in some quarter to pave it anew; but when the thing is to be actually commenced—whether before or after Christmas—our reporter tried in vain to learn.

Next to Cherry-street, in filthy preëminence, is Dover street. Like the former, it contains numerous stagnant pools and heaps of vegetable matter in different stages of decomposition. Here and there are heaps of mud, which appear to have been gathered with the design of having them removed; but they must have been there now for weeks; and they are a far greater nuisance at this moment than when *their contents were first col*lected.

There are several other streets *in the same neigh*borhood which, although not quite so filthy as those indicated, are in all *conscience, sufficiently so to* render it necessary that they be immediately cleaned. *Whose business is it—or is it nobody's—to re*move all this filth?

A Shabby Building—Essex Market Police Court.

Of all the rascally old rookeries that disgrace the town—considering the uses to which it is put—perhaps the Essex Market Police Court-room is the most wretched. The proposition for a new building, comprising jointly a Police Court and County Jail, has just passed the Board of Councilmen, *and is now before the other Board. It has been* reported upon favorably, and now stands recommitted, *with a view to more extended examination* of the subject. Meanwhile, at the Session on Tuesday evening Justice Brennan sent in an invitation to the members to visit the locality and examine the building and facilities afforded for Court examinations, as also the accommodations for prisoners. The invitation was accepted, but whether the Board or even a Committee of their body will ever show themselves there is another thing. The building used as the Essex Market Police Court is unquestionably a sheckly affair enough. Old and dilapidated, dirty, buggy, it has become a receptacle not only unsafe for the health of the officials necessarily attached to it, but absolutely perilous to the lives of its prisoners. Formerly, as is well known, it was used as a market—the vegetable branch of the old Essex Market. From a market it was converted to its present use. Some dozen years since, on the occasion of the removal of the Third-street Police Court, as it was then called, to the corner of Bowery and Third-street, it underwent very thorough repairs, but even then was far from being a suitable building and suitably arranged for the purposes of a Police Court and Station-House. But it has continued to be occupied as such, in the forlorn hope, from year to year, of being reconstructed or remodeled, till now nothing is left but the barest apology for a decent building. The roof is leaky—the walls are peeled of their plaster in many places—the floors are rough, and the cells, without exception, miserably damp and unwholesome. *For lack of a connection* with the sewer, the odor of the rear premises is intolerable, and yet into its filthy cells are often crowded sixty prisoners at one time. The room devoted to examinations has not a window communicating with the outer air. It is *to be hoped the Board of Aldermen will make up* and rapidly concur in the adoption of the plans *before them, if they are good ones, or draw out others* if they are not; a new building is demanded immediately.

The Street Commissioner.

A Street "Commissioner" for our City has a legitimate salary of $2,500 yearly. But inasmuch as men who enjoy that berth are very apt to come out rich, however poor they may go in, it is presumed that something more than the legitimate fees are treasured up by its holder. Indeed, we suspect that the temptations to get rich hastily are so strong upon the occupant of the office, that it would be wise for all men who value honesty before money, and a clean conscience before wealth, earnestly to pray that they be delivered from the temptations of a Street Commissioner. It has a great deal of patronage—its emoluments are vast, and the hankerers after it are "Legion." The truth is, this office has not been carefully enough watched. The public morals demand that every public servant who occupies a position of trust should be watched closely, especially when such jobs have come to light under his administration as the Yorkville street-grading matter. At the coming Fall election it must be decided who will be the next incumbent—who shall be the next one to get fat contracts for somebody and shamefully bad bargains for the City by means of this position; and yet—it shames us to say it, but it is true—that our voting will have very little to do with the matter. The primary elections settle the whole thing, so far as to determine that one of two or three or four men must have it; and on election day we go up, and if we have any wisdom left, choose the least corruptible or corrupt one of the lot, and help elect him. It is a sad story to tell outsiders, but it is true.

Obstructions in the Streets.

Several of our wholesale business streets are almost continually blocked up with boxes, bales, carts, &c. The sidewalks on Liberty-street, between Broadway and Nassau-street, are scarcely ever free from obstructions of this character, and this, as everybody knows, is the principal route to the Post-Office from the Western part of the City. *Very often huge boxes which cover the flags on* each side, are entirely empty, although appearing *for obvious reasons, to be full.* These *quasi* consignments have generally long nails or pieces of lath projecting from them, ready to destroy any garment male, or female, that happens to come in contact with them, as many a lady and gentleman know to their cost.

Cortlandt-street has lately become rather noted for similar obstructions; also John, Dye and Barclay streets. The north side of Barclay, between Broadway and Church-street, is often so crowded with boxes and bales that numbers passing to and from the Sixth and Eighth avenue cars are obliged to cross over to the other side of the street, or run the risk of having their garments torn; and it not unfrequently happens that parts of this side are just as bad. Is it not somebody's business to look after these things? Merchants who have so little consideration as thus to impede our thoroughfares, ought to be taught that the sidewalks were not made for their exclusive use, whether their object be mere display for advertising purposes or simply a matter of convenience.

The Carnival of the Bugs.

The Palaces on Fifth-avenue are closed to all human beings at this season, and open only to cockroaches and Croton water bugs. Indeed, now is the Bug Carnival in the mansions of the wealthy. No house can be so tastefully constructed, or so elaborately ornamented in this town, that its owner can *afford to stay by it through the month of August*. Fashion takes our aristocrats by the nose and thrusts them into the most uncomfortable places, entirely at her will.

CITY POLITICS.

Election of Delegates to Soft Shell State Convention.

The Soft Shells of this City elected last evening some of their Delegates to their State Convention at Syracuse. We annex the returns:

First District.—Election to be held on the 20th inst.

Second District.—Election to be held on the 20th inst.

Third District.—Wm. Beard, Joseph Rose, John Baulch.

Fourth District.—Delegates—Henry E. Hoffmire, John Creighton. Alternates—Samuel Haughton, I. Harrison Smith.

Fifth District.—Delegates—Wilson Small, James Murphy. Alternates—Wm. Geyte, Daniel Gulney.

Sixth District.—Delegates—Benj. Wood, E. W. S. Bonsell.

Seventh District.—Delegates—Joseph D. Baldwin, John Richardson. Alternates—Wm. Valleau, Thomas Maher.

Eighth District.—Delegates—Norman McLeod, Henry B. Johnson.

Ninth District.—Delegates—Hiram Engle, John Pettit.

Tenth District.—Election to be held on 20th inst.

Eleventh District.—Delegates—Francis B. O'Keefe, Edward McConnell. Alternates—John Orr, Henry Lewis.

Twelfth District.—Delegates—John Kelley, Anderson H. Green. Alternates—James W. Smith, John Briell.

Thirteenth District.—Delegates—John Van Buren, John B. Ryer. Alternates—John E. Ross, Jr., D. W. Norris.

Fourteenth District.—Election to be held on the 20th instant.

Fifteenth District.—Delegates—John Cochrane, George H. Ross.

Sixteenth District.—Election to be held on the 20th instant.

The elections were harmonious. *Opposition* tickets were run but in a few of the Wards, and they polled but a *very few votes*. *Few of the delegates* elected are known out of the Wards in which they reside. John Van Buren and John Cochrane are the only men of note among them. All the delegates are, we believe, hostile to the Maine Law, and they will of course nominate men for State offices likely to secure the support *of the Liquor dealers. Indeed the Softs admit that* their only hope of success rests upon their winning *the votes of the party of which Col. French is* the Great Mogul.

The Industrial School in Eighth-avenue.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR—*In your issue of yesterday morning, I* noticed an article signed J. M., in regard to the *Industrial Mission School, Lamartine Hall*, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. What his reasons were in denying the existence of the School, I am at a loss to conjecture, as any person wishing any information in regard to it may call on any Sabbath, either in the morning or afternoon, at the usual time, and see for themselves whether or not the School exists, and is in a prosperous condition, with an average attendance of from 180 to 150 scholars. It was never designed to keep a day-school connected with the Sabbath-school, as J. M. might have easily been made aware, either by applying to any of the officers of the School, or by reference to their printed circulars containing their constitution, by-laws, and object of organization. There is connected with the School an Industrial Committee, whose business it is to provide and make up clothing, *&c.*, for the vagrant and needy children, and encourage them into the Public Schools, thereby avoiding the expense of a regular day-school. *For the information of J. M.*, or any others who may take an interest in the movement, I would refer them to the *following gentlemen*: James Ruston, No. 76 Jane-street; Wm. Mitchell, M.D., No. 266 Eighth-avenue; James Armstrong, No. 190 West Twenty-seventh-street; Wm. Clark, corner Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue; Rev. E. R. McGregor, No. 208 West Twenty-seventh-street; Wm. B. Matchett, Superintendent, No. 193 West Twenty-seventh-street.

T. W. C., Secretary.

What Are They?

MR. EDITOR: What are those queer cakes the Germans have, very hard, thin, and brown, like a wattle—yet are not a wattle—[illegible] and varnished on one side? I asked the name in a shop to-day, and was told they were "bretzels." Are they poisonous, or are they to carry to meeting?

Yours, inquiringly. LUCY ANN.

Lucy Ann, the cake you speak of is compounded *principally of flour, salt and soda. They taste like* crackers salted beyond all reason. They would make a Yankee child sick, or an adult Yankee "dry as a bone." Hence their value; for you know Germans never tire of their lager bier. But they would tire, and the liquor would roll down their throats utterly unappreciated, unless when full to the brim some persuasive would give their drowsy appetites new vigor. Here comes in the cake. The drinker eats a little and cries out Ein and the keg is tapped again, and off he starts on a new round; and so you see it is a very valuable cake—that curious varnished love-knot—and is potent even to the permanency of a national trait.

Ho, There! Your Promise!

The Union Ferry Company are as deaf as an adder. Not a word do they hear. They go straight on, with demure faces, taking our twopence for every crossing, precisely the same as if they had not promised and recorded it that the day the price of coal came down they would return to the penny fares. Coal *is* down—low enough for the people. Now, gentlemen, your promise. Down with your fares, or confess that you break faith.

Going—Gone.

Very many of our Councilmen, and a quorum, we think, of the Aldermen, have quit our town and its "outsquirts." Both Boards have adjourned over to the 1st of September, hence the Hegira. Mayor Wood, we believe, remains—probably he is making up that list of appointees to the Police Department, with their trades and professions—that list which it was thought he did not like to furnish.

Poor Sufferers by the Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A conference meeting will be held at No. 12 Insurance Building, (front room, second story,) corner of Wall and William streets, at 1 P. M. to-day, Friday, Aug. 17, for the purpose of consulting upon the measures of relief for the poor sufferers by the yellow fever visitation at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, Va. All those friendly to the measure *are requested to attend at that hour.*

E. MERIAM.

Fire.

The five-story brick building, No. 96 Crosby-street, and its contents, was damaged by fire to the amount of about $800, at 2½ o'clock Wednesday morning. The loss is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in No. 17 Canal-street, occupied as a saw-mill and turning-shop, which was extinguished with trifling damage.

Brutal Outrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On Friday last a gentleman belonging to the City of Churches passing down Broadway carrying a handsome picture, hailed an omnibus at Appletons' bookstore; the driver stopped, and as he was stepping up some well dressed men and women raised their feet to prevent his entering in, so that he lost his balance and was thrown down, dirtying his clothes with the black mud, and severely bruising his person so as to cause lameness for several days. The names of the above persons were not known.

SUFFOLK.

☞ Parties who have counterfeits drawn on the Ocean Bank will facilitate the process of justice by calling at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

☞ *Le Progres*, the Radical French paper of this City, published its last number yesterday. It lived some seven months.

A BAD BOOK GIBBETED.

MARY LYNDON, OR REVELATIONS OF A LIFE. An Autobiography.

Mary Lyndon claims to be a veritable autobiography. We are to regard it, not as a work of fiction in autobiographic garb, but as the actual narrative of the life of the woman who wrote it. Upon her own showing, she has had an unpleasant time of it. In many respects she has been more fortunate than three-fourths of womankind;—in others she has had, perhaps, rather more of sorrow than the other fourth. But she has made most lamentable use alike of her blessings and her misfortunes. Her woman's nature has derived nothing of refinement from the one or of beneficent discipline from the other. She was naturally, as we judge from her book, a woman of strong intellect, coarse tastes, violent passions and unbounded self-conceit. Her experience of life has sharpened her intellect, exasperated her temper, inflamed her sensual appetites, augmented vastly her self-esteem, and made her ten fold more the "child of hell" than she was before. She has written this book apparently for a double purpose—first, for the sake of indulging in the luxury of a public crying-spell, garnished with spasms and hysterical shrieks, over the wrongs she has suffered and the wretchedness she has endured;—and second, for the purpose of convincing the world of the advantages of hydropathy, the abominations of Christianity, and the reforming influence of fine art and fornication. We have seen floating about our country exchanges a preliminary puff of her book, credited to the columns of the DAILY TIMES. If any such notice ever did appear in our columns it was without the Editor's knowledge, and certainly did not express his opinions. But whether published or not, we propose now to relieve ourselves of all responsibility for the popularity of the book, by a clear and unmistakable statement of the judgment we have formed of its character and influence.

Mary Lyndon was originally an infant—unhappy in having a mother who did not understand Hygiene and Social Science, but doubly blessed in her father, who was at once the son of a Scotchman and an Infidel. She was unlucky, unhappy, sick, and wanted now and then, at an early age, to commit suicide. She had a handsome sister, who fell ill, became religious and died. She fell in with a Doctor whose sneers at Christianity puzzled and delighted her,—came under the influence of a Quaker family,—became a Quaker herself,—taught school,—agreed, at the urgent request of her uncle, to marry a Quaker, towards whom she felt upon her first meeting a "deep and most decided aversion,"—fell passionately in love with a young man whom "Fate threw in her path,"—married the Quaker, and spent her after life in torturing herself and hating him. Under her artistic portraiture, which is very likely to be untrue, he seems to have been a stupid, heartless, wooden-headed creature, treating her with great harshness, and having not the remotest conception of sentiment or feeling himself. Mary Lyndon, or rather Mrs. Hervey, was at this period of her life thoroughly unhappy;—and so doubtless are thousands of women who marry as unthinkingly and as stupidly as she did. Many of them, pierced to the heart by their misery, and lacking that vast capacity of endurance which is the true heroism of the female character, sink under their sorrow and find refuge in an early grave. Others, with greater fortitude, offer to the blow the meek resistance of silence, and gradually harden to the trial, or resign themselves to it as to a [illegible] the hated tomb they hoped to call a home, and take refuge, shrinkingly and fearfully, in some secluded and secure retreat. Mrs. Hervey did neither. Profoundly convinced of the utter impossibility of her having done anything wrong,—satisfied that the misery she was suffering was the penalty or the consequence of somebody else's misconduct, she began to cast about for a theory that should serve as a scapegoat. She "thought long, and deeply, and bitterly on marriage." She asked the question again and again "What constitutes true marriage?" and a conviction gradually grew up within her that 'marriage without love was adultery.' She fell sick—became very despairing, threatened to commit suicide,—recovered, lectured on Physiology for a livelihood,—came to the conclusion that she could not live with her husband any longer, and finally left him,—going home to her father, where she believed she could have rest from the incessant torture of a mean-spirited, jealous, unfeeling husband. She now entered a kind of Lyceum, where she taught and lectured and met all sorts of philosophers—socialists, communists and transcendentalists—taking part in their discussions, discoursing herself publicly on various topics, "speaking especially of marriage as annihilation of woman,—as often the grave of her heart and the destruction of her health and usefulness." Presently she fell in love with one of these traveling transcendentalists, an Englishman named Lynde, whose notions of love and marriage agreed charmingly with her own, and to whom she surrendered herself, because "a soul surging with passion must beat away barriers,—a love burning with the white heat of intense flame must melt all bars." The religious faith of those among whom she lived is thus set forth:

"They (the disciples of Mr. Lynde) had rejected a God whom they had been taught had made a hell to burn eternally his own dear children, and had slain his only son to save a few of them from the hell he had made. They found themselves loving a beneficent Father, and never more to be the orphaned victims of an "Almighty Fiend." They had rejected the Sabbath as an imposed day of rest and compulsory worship, and had wrought at trades and driven teams for a testimony, like the ancient Quakers. They found themselves accepting the rest of one day in seven as a wise necessity. They had rejected the Bible and all priestly sacredness; because, what thoughtful and kind being could accept a book made to justify all crimes on the earth, and the crowning crime in God, of having made the sum total of all sin and sorrow here, and an eternity of hell torments, for the very sins he had himself ordained? The smallest amount of wisdom and goodness needed to deny such monstrosities had come into the minds and hearts of a good many modern Protestants, and to these Mr. Lynde had an especial mission."

But Mr. Lynde died,—so there was an end of that "mild, yet high apostle," and his especial mission. It seems he was swindled by some of his own disciples out of a considerable sum of money, which was appropriated to the organization of a Fourierite establishment. Soon Mary's father died;—then her husband stole away her child, and it was only after a long struggle with the law that she regained possession of her. She again resorts to teaching; writes for several papers in this City;—publishes a book or two; goes through a great variety of adventures, discussions, conversations, &c.; continues to lecture on Physiology and Hygiene; practises hydropathy;—devotes herself to Fine Art; and finally falls in with a Mr. Vincent, Editor of a paper for which she had been writing, with whom she falls passionately in love, and resolves to live with him as his wife, "without the legal sanction,"—when a divorce, opportunely procured by her husband, permitted her to go through a form of marriage. This she did,—declaring to him at the same time:

"In a marriage with you, I resign no right of my soul. I enter into *no compact to be faithful* to you. I only promise to be faithful to the deepest love of my heart. If that love is yours, it will bear fruit for you and enrich your life—our life. If *my love leads me from you—I must go.*"

And with this understanding they were married. "When," exclaims the author, "will woman cease to be an appendage, a parasite of man. Ah, when will woman stand before the universe an individual being, faithful to her own life-law, fully sensible of her God-given dower of love, and *her right to bestow it according to the divine law of her attraction?*"

From this outline of Mary Lyndon's autobiography, it is easy to see for what special purpose the book was written. A desire of parading her private griefs before the public, undoubtedly had a good deal to do with it. This appetite for public pity,—this hankering after the sympathy of a gaping crowd with private sufferings, is alarmingly prevalent. It is responsible for the numerous displays of physical deformity which disgust us daily in the public streets. A man with a fever sore, or distorted by epilepsy, considers himself entitled to public compassion, and feels comforted by the long faces and dolorous sighs which the public exposure of his afflictions excites. The same longing prompts many of the public exposures of domestic unhappiness with which the literature of the day abounds, and of which *Mary Lyndon* is among the most obtrusive and the most disgusting. For she delights not only in the display of her grief, but of her soiled morality. She delineates with equal zeal, her sufferings from the uncongenial temper of her husband, and her resort to the illicit pleasures of adultery. Not content with sympathy for her griefs, she claims admiration for the heroism of her brazen defiance of social morals. And through all her fine phrases and blasphemous appeals to "divine law" and the right of love,—and all her affectation of argument in defence of infidelity and adultery, the fact is perfectly apparent, that pure sensualism is at the bottom of her opinions and her conduct. She is thoroughly and completely a sensual woman,—the slave of the coarsest lust;—and all her attempts to dignify this by giving it fine names, and claiming for it the sanctions of nature and of religion, though they may impose upon others as coarse, as sensual and as unprincipled as herself, cannot conceal her real character, nor disguise or excuse the infamous immorality of her conduct and her creed.

But there is more than a morbid desire for personal display in the publication of this book. While no one but a coarse, sensual and shamelessly immoral person could ever have consented to write it, no one but a zealous propagandist of vice and immorality would ever have sent it out to influence society. It is one of a class of books which have been recently spawned upon the public in great profusion, and which are designed to push the doctrines of a school of Reformers, whose creed consists chiefly in hatred to Christianity, and whose leading aim is the destruction of all the social forms, usages and laws to which Christian principle has given rise. Its fundamental idea is the [illegible] of *Passional Attraction*—the doctrine that the passions are the law-givers for mankind—that the instincts of nature, the impulses and cravings of appetite, should be indulged and obeyed as the highest revelations of divinity—as the true voice of God in the human heart. Reason and conscience, in this scheme of moral philosophy, are ignored or divested of all meaning, and made secondary and subservient to mere animal passion, which is regarded and treated as the highest law of human nature—the only guide and governor of human conduct. Society, in the view of these Reformers, needs a reconstruction; and that upon *their* principles—upon the basis of passion instead of reason—of animal impulse and instinct, instead of the law of morals, as set forth in the Christian creed. It was fashionable a few years ago to urge this scheme of social reorganization upon public favor by argument—by considerations of economy, and by a metaphysical analysis of human nature and society. The Frenchman, FOURIER, was the great expounder of this new faith; and BRISBANE, whom Mary Lyndon styles "one of the most remarkable men of our age or of any age," was his great apostle in America. But now the fashion has changed. Argument proved a failure, and the same end is now sought by means of novels—of moving tales illustrating the horrors of social life as it now exists, and insinuating, rather than urging, the characteristics of the "good time coming." *Mary Lyndon* is written in the interest of this sensual school of social philosophy. And its leading object, to which all others are incidental, is to instill into the public mind the notion that the legal institution of *Marriage, with its restraints and its duties, is at war with personal enjoyment*,—meaning thereby the indulgence of personal passions and appetites,—and *ought to be destroyed, and superseded by the free intercourse of the sexes, without any other restraint than that of personal inclination.*

This is the specific lesson which this book was designed to teach. And its first and main appeal on behalf of this doctrine, is to those married women throughout the country who are situated as Mary Lyndon represents herself to have been;—who are married to men with whom they have no immediate sympathy,—who do not treat them kindly,—whom they do not love, and from whom they would gladly separate. Mary Lyndon exhorts all such women to follow her example. By presenting, in strong and passionate language, her sufferings and her mode of escaping from them,—and by holding up her conduct as sanctioned by nature, by humanity and by religious principle, the authoress of this book intends and seeks to have that example made the basis and the model for a new order of society. She tries to persuade all women to do as she has done. She married a man whom she never loved. She cherished for him an intense hatred: she taught his child to hate him;—she lied to him,—stole money from him, deceived him in every way her ingenuity could devise,—ran away from him, stole his child from him, reviled him in every circle where she moved—loved another man, and then still another, with whom she resolved to live as a mistress, and when she married him gave him distinctly to understand, that whenever she should meet another man whose companionship and intercourse she preferred, she should seek them and leave him. In all this she outrages the law of the land, the direct injunctions of Christianity and the moral sentiment of society; and she exhorts all women similarly situated to imitate her example.

It is not at all unlikely that her book may induce a good many women to do as she did. For there are very many who are quite as unhappy in their conjugal relations as she was. Thousands of women are married every year to men whom they do not love—tens of thousands, both men and women, lead unhappy lives because they are uncongenially or unhappily married. Many of them, it is very probable, are weak-minded, or reckless, or despairing enough to surrender their judgments to Mary Lyndon's passionate and seductive appeals, and to make their own passions or their own wishes the sole law of their future conduct. It is upon such persons that the book is very likely to exert a decided and disastrous influence. Their position, their unhappiness, their inclinations, all predispose them to listen approvingly to its inculcations, and to regard the picture which the authoress gives of her present life as attractive and enviable. And it would not be at all strange if they should succeed in making themselves believe that her theory may be correct,—that what passes in the world for principle may be only prejudice,—that every one has a right to consult his own happiness in preference to the convenience or the opinions of anybody else,—that the impulses of nature are after all a truer and a better guide to conduct than any code of laws, and that this may so far become the general belief as to avert from their heads the reproaches of society, and perhaps the still sharper reproaches of conscience, for a defiance of the sanctions and duties under which they now live. Instances are becoming very common in society of the desertion of husbands by their wives, and of wives by their husbands;—and the tendency and object of such books as this, are to make them, not only common, but universal.

Now we are far from saying that the existing laws of this country, or of any other, in regard to divorce, are what they should be:—or that cases may not arise, and do not exist, in which wives are perfectly justified in refusing longer to live with their husbands, and husbands with their wives, although the law will give them no release. We believe that there are such cases,—cases in which we have no word of censure for the abandonment of conjugal duty. Mary Lyndon's may possibly have been such a case,—though as we have only her own statement of it, colored by her own feelings and distorted by her malignant passions, we can form no opinion of its merits. But, conceding it to have been just as she represents it, she might have been justified, perhaps, in leaving her husband and in returning to her father's home, or undertaking her own support. But not upon the grounds on which she attempts a justification:—not upon the ground that marriage is a vicious and tyrannical institution,—the "annihilation of woman," and the "death of love;"—nor upon the ground that concubinage,—intercourse *ad libitum*,—is the law by which it should be superseded. Mary Lyndon asserts her right to live with whomsoever she happens to love. The adoption of her creed, or the imitation of her conduct, would degrade social life to a level with the life of the brutes.

The writer of *Mary Lyndon* does not seem insensible to the inconveniences of her creed,—nor does she attempt any reply to arguments against it based upon them, except the reply that her own happiness was to be her own law. This is one of the conversations she records with a Mr. Milton:

"But if your doctrine is true, my dear Madam, you break up half our marriages. Our children will go about fatherless, and men will plunge into all evil."

"It is not my fault, Mr. Milton, that the world is not prepared for purity in its marriages. I can only say, I am prepared, at whatever cost, to break an unholy relation. I have no advice to offer to others excepting this, 'Do the greatest good in your power. If a connection produces more good than evil, remain in it. If the contrary, escape from it. Let justice be done though the heavens fall.'

* * * * * * *

"You are an enthusiast, my dear Madam. I cannot receive your opinions. They are dangerous. They may do for you, but weaker women need protection. I am a *radical*, but I think people who interfere with marriage go too far. If I believed as you do I should have no wife. Am I to cast off a poor, weak woman, who has lost her beauty and her health, her only inheritance, in bearing my children, because I might love almost any good-natured healthy woman better? Your doctrines are very cruel, Mrs. Hervey."

"I have counseled no cruelty, Mr. Milton. I see no necessity why children should be fatherless because a false marriage is dissolved. The number of real orphans seems to me to be increased by the continuance of unloving marriages. Children are sent to school and placed under the care of nurses and others where parents live in love. If people have common sense and common humanity, they can take care of their children after the dissolution of a home that but educates their offspring in discord. If they lack these humane attributes, the continuance of their marriage is not any more desirable. I have said that I would live in any connection that was productive of more good than evil. But can it be your duty to bring such children as your poor Bessie and Alfred into this hard world? Bessie can never walk a step with her terrible hip disease,—and Alfred—" I paused; I could not speak another word on that horrible subject—the boy was an *idiot*. The mother was a walking *cadaver*.

"Mr. Milton, you can sustain and cherish the poor lady who bears your name by law, and every consideration of kindness and justice demands it; but you need not lie to yourself or to God by calling her your wife, if you are conscious that she is not."

But in these inculcations of charity and kindness, by which she attempts to evade the inevitable result of her creed concerning Marriage, Mary loses sight entirely of a leading doctrine of that creed, and a leading fact in her practice. When you cease to love one, she holds, you may love another:—and then what becomes of this fine talk about cherishing and sustaining wives who have been abandoned because they are not loved? If by dissolving the marriage tie she meant simply—as she would seem to imply in this conversation—ceasing to live together as man and wife, while all the duties of the marriage relation,—kind treatment, pecuniary support, personal attention and cherishing care,—are still faithfully and conscientiously performed, her creed would be well enough,—for it would involve nothing worse than a very proper and laudable self-denial. But this is *not* what she means by it. It is exactly the opposite of her meaning. Self-denial forms no part of her creed upon this subject. On the contrary, self-indulgence,—the gratification of the animal passion which she styles love,—its gratification in accordance with her own likings and attractions, is the pivot of her whole system,—the fundamental principle upon which her whole creed and all her conduct turn. She deserted her husband because she did not love him:—and she did not love him because he was not "congenial." She might upon her own principles just as well have deserted him because he was insane, or sick, or a cripple, or for any other reason. And in that case, as well as in her own, she could have loved and lived with somebody else. And if this is a good rule for her, it would have been equally good for him,—and every husband could desert his wife for any reason he might see fit to plead.

Nor is it easy to see why this creed should be limited, in its application, to the marriage relation. If a wife or a husband may be abandoned at the convenience of either, why not a child or a parent, or a friend? Why should any obligation continue binding, after it becomes irksome? Why should the sexual passions enjoy an immunity from restraints of law, and not the passions of revenge, of avarice and of ambition, as well? Are they not all equally inherent in human nature,—equally the promptings of natural character? There is no argument that will release the one, without releasing the other also,—none that can prove one to be the true guide and law of life, and shut out the others from the same supremacy.

The sacredness of the marriage relation can never be discarded until Christianity is repudiated. This no one sees better than the Socialists and Passionists, who naturally hate both alike, and aim no blow at one that is not meant to reach the other also. That the relation, as it exists in society, is perfect—free from defect—involving no evils and needing never any modification to adapt it to social exigencies, or to individual cases of hardship,—no one contends. It must partake of the imperfections of everything human, and it is the duty of wise men, charged with the supervision of social laws, to watch its workings, to relieve so far as possible its inconveniences and its exceptional wrongs, to adapt its forms and obligations to the social necessities of the day, and to provide, so far as it can be done with safety to the general good, for the relief of those upon whom it inflicts unendurable and unmerited wrong. But it must be borne in mind, that it is a *voluntary* relation,—one assumed by the full and free consent of the parties to it,—one which no compulsion or constraint can ever force upon them, if they see fit to resist. Whatever of misfortune or of disappointment, therefore, it may involve, is traceable to some fault or neglect of duty on their part:—and they must bear it,—just as they must bear the consequences of their own mistakes in the other relations of life. It may be hard to do it:—but so it is hard to bear any misfortune. An unhappy marriage is a constant source of misery;—but so is any uncongenial relation,—so is sickness, deception or disappointment of any kind. All misfortunes may be relieved, where they cannot be avoided. Half the uncongeniality in married life so loudly complained of, is artificial, and would disappear before a sincere, conscientious and judicious attempt on either side to overcome it. A tenth part of the labor which was expended by Mary Lyndon in hating, and maligning and deceiving her husband, if devoted to mollifying and softening his character, would have made a different being of him in her sight. But she holds to no such creed of duty as this. She believes in no love but that of spontaneous passion. Her creed is as sensual as her nature. And the whole aim of her book is to substitute sensuality for duty, and make society a vast sty for the full and free indulgence of animal appetite,—unchecked by civil or by moral law,—and regulated only by the instincts and impulses of personal lust.

Such is our opinion of the character and tendency of *Mary Lyndon*. There have been a good many bad books published, in which the vilest morals have been insinuated into the minds of unsuspecting readers by the means of an adroit narration of fictitious adventures; but in this work we have the first example of a deliberate attempt to teach the art of adultery, and to justify that crime as the realization of a "true life." We hear almost daily of domestic disruptions, and of whole families being plunged into affliction and disgrace by the conduct of women, of wives and mothers, who desert their families, abandon their husbands, and not unfrequently their children, in obedience to some fantastical whim, or some fancied lack of appreciation on the part of those whom they had solemnly vowed to honor and obey; and, if such books as *Mary Lyndon* are permitted to be circulated all over the country, tainting the atmosphere of the houses into which they are dropped, and sowing the seeds of infidelity in the minds of innocent readers, such instances of domestic wretchedness will become still more frequent.

If the authoress of *Mary Lyndon* felt herself impelled to make the public her confidant, she should have imitated the example of Mrs. MOWATT, and published her autobiography under her proper name. As the history of an individual whose position, career and character are well known to the public, it would have done no harm; but, as the romantic autobiography of Mary Lyndon, though it has not sufficient literary merit to entitle it to a place by the side of the sensuous romances of GEORGE SAND, yet we fear it has sufficient ability to work much greater harm than any of the works of that eloquent author. If we did not believe it to be a book of very bad tendencies, we should not pay it the compliment of giving it this prominent and unusual notice.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

The "Daniel Webster"—Gorham—The White Mountains—Drive to the Glen House—Summit of Mount Washington—Sunrise—Storm.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ON BOARD QUEBEC STEAMER MONTREAL, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, Saturday, July 28, 1855.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* touches at Rockland, on the trips between Bangor and Portland—which are made three times a week—and, passing between shore and islands, arrived at Portland, with our small party, at 4 P. M. There was time for a drive around the city, and we were rushing northward the following morning. The Portland folks pride themselves not a little on this railroad, which they fancy emancipates them from their former dependence on Boston, and is to rival the usual route to Montreal by Lake Champlain and the Vermont Central Railroad, which passes on the westside of the White Mountains. But the latter routes present the greater variety of scenery, and are more direct from New-York; besides this, the rates of charge on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad are higher than on any road I know. One admirable regulation, however, gives it undoubted precedence—the men are forbidden *to spit* in the cars, and the conductors are required to enforce this rule.

Approaching the White Mountains, the scenery becomes romantic and beautiful. We had been informed at Portland that by stopping twenty-four hours at Gorham we could ascend to the top of Mount Washington; but the traveler who lays that flattering unction to his soul will be disappointed. We could obtain no facilities at the Alpine House, and at the Glen House were told that horses and a guide could only be furnished early in the morning. A lumbering, leathery horror of a stage-coach, already filled uncomfortably, received and conveyed us for a dollar each seven or eight miles to the Glen House, picturesquely situated in the heart of the mountains, and at the base of the loftiest in the range. The drive was an open vehicle, unaccompanied with the annoyance of chattering puppies, would have been a superb one. Shadowy gorges, filled with the roar of mountain streams, and dark with primeval woods, were on every side, and at every turn were disclosed abysmal nooks and hollows, cavernous clefts and ragged crags, gray boulders and gnarled forest trees overhanging yawning chasms; while streams were dashing wildly along rocky gullies—materials for many delicious days' rambles and luxuriant descriptions. The summits of the highest mountains were buried in clouds that trailed sometimes to the belt of forest encircling their bases. A small stream they call Peabody River, escaping through a rent in the bluff, is followed by the road nearly all the way.

It was but 1 o'clock when we reached the Glen House, and though the trip to the summit of Mount Washington occupies but three hours, we could not be supplied with horses. However, there is no interdict to the use of feet, and as we heard of several accidents to the daring equestrians, the five miles of ascent seemed a trifle, especially as there is accommodation for the night at "the Tip-top House," and those who remain may have a view of sunrise. A carriage road to the summit will be completed this Fall. We were shown a pretty model of the carriage, invented by D. O. MACOMBER, the President of the Company, which will be as safe and comfortable as the most timid and luxurious could desire. The bridle-path, turning from this unfinished road, is circuitous, and gives a fine view before entering the forest, of the beautiful valley, the gulf of forest tops just below, and the mountains on every side wooded to the sky, or severing it with their sharp peaks—the higher summits lost in masses of heavy mist, ever shifting and rolling from one side to another. Entering the woods the path mounts from one steep ridge to another, filing around frowning precipices and crossing ravines where the sunlight has never penetrated, and streams hastening to pour their crystal treasures into the rivers below. Half-way up is a massive spur of rock, stark and storm-bleached, on which you may pause to gaze on the glorious scene below—the billowy sweep of mountains—the specklike valleys—the gloomy depths of forest at your feet. Scrambling up the rude acclivities by aid of torn and shattered rocks, the reward of perseverance is at length obtained, and you stand on the topmost peak, 6,300 feet above the ocean level—far beyond the clouds and rolling thunder—commanding a view of 250 miles of mountains like ocean billows frozen into stillness, plains, valleys, forest and distant sea, all a misty, sombre and motionless waste—for the light that fleets with shadow over its surface is softened into a twilight gloom, and an awful silence reigns around you.

Far to the North is Moosehead Lake, showing a strip of white in the dark mass, with a faint outline of blue summits beyond it; and on the west the Green Mountains of Vermont bound the horizon; lakes here and there gleaming in the dusky waste, and rivers like threads of silver, while southward ocean borders the picture. If the day is cloudy, a driving gulf of vapor lies below, through which jagged rocks loom dimly, or the lightning rends it with fiery streaks. No description could do justice to the scene, but you have gained a mine of thought and feeling on this wondrous height.

Matchless in grandeur and glory is sunrise seen from hence! As you watch the stars shining brightly in the strange solitude, there is a flush on the Eastern horizon, and presently the nearer crags become discernible with their belting forests, and the scarce defined peaks at greater distance. Other ridges in the boundless prospect appear in the spectral light, till the great sun lifts himself from his bed of golden fire, and the Eastern and Western summits are one by one illuminated to greet his approach, and he sends beams of light like rejoicing messengers far down into the fathomless valleys.

Desirous of seeing the picturesque effect of a gathering storm, we ascended the height in the rear of the Glen House, opposite the Mount [illegible], whose regal brow was veiled with impenetrable clouds. The view richly rewarded exposure to the rain, and the impertinent wonder of the fashionable crowd, who consider it "peculiar" to be willing to encounter inconveniences for the sake of a new prospect. Heavy volumes of vapor were swept in every direction, now lifted above the hill-ranges, now rolling down rapidly like a thick curtain shrouding a picture. A struggle seemed to be going on between the invisible spirits of mountain and cloud realms, and the spectacle of their stupendous combat rivaled any in this Helvetian region. Now the vapor king seemed to have the victory; his robe of mist was wrapped closely round Mount Washington, to its very base; but, at the same instant, the clouds above were swept apart and the glorious summit peered o'er them, far, far up—as it were in mid-heaven—a lighting-place for the herald Mercury or a descending seraph, rather than a spot approachable by the dwellers on earth.

E. P. E.

The Bakers' Loaf.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your correspondent, "Fair Play," appears somewhat sensitive on the subject of the "Small Loaf System." He has not denied my statement, "that bakers' loaves have not increased in proportion to the decline in the price of flour."

"Fair Play" has not discovered any reduction in the price of flour, only in common brands, such as are not used in his neighborhood. If he will consult your paper of the 23d May, 1855, he will there find "Fancy Genesee" quoted at \$10 37½@\$11 62½! In to-day's TIMES, the same brand is quoted at \$8 62½@\$8 87½! Is there no difference in these quotations? "Fair Play" does not tell us the kind of flour used "in his neighborhood." We suppose, however, it must be some particular "brand," put up expressly for himself and friends, and not known in the "Corn Market." Fancy Genesee is good enough for our use, to make our bread, and we advise him to purchase it to make bread for his customers, and we will guarantee that no fault will be found with the quality of his bread, provided he gives them what is justly their right, an increase in the size of the loaves at least one-fifth!

It is not my purpose to elicit any newspaper controversy on this subject, but merely wish to direct public attention to the importance of all uniting in the laudable undertaking of crushing all monopolies, which tend to distress the poor. One of the greatest of them is the flour and bread; the poor can, when pressed to necessity, dispense with meats, but to be deprived of bread, is almost like taking life itself. The last year the poor have suffered almost beyond endurance, and it behooves all (especially the rich) to unite their efforts to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of last Winter's misery.

Let us claim our rights from the bakers. We ask them to cheapen their bread, just in proportion to the decline in flour. It is a just demand; if they refuse it, we have only to dispense with their services, and make bread for ourselves.

A POOR MAN.

The steamer *Ben West*, bound for Weston, struck a snag and sunk in the Missouri River, near Washington, last Friday evening. She lies in about ten feet water, and being an old boat, will be a total loss. She was loaded principally with lumber. When the *F. X. Aubry* passed her, there were two barges alongside, taking out the cargo. The *Ben West* was probably worth \$5,000, and was owned by Mr. HACKELREODRE. There was no insurance on the boat.

We learn by a letter from the Alleghany Springs that there are no less than four Virginia editors at present sojourning there, viz: RIDGWAY of the *Whig*, MCDONALD of the Lynchburg *Virginian*, SYME of the Petersburg *Intelligencer*, and BAWKS of the *Southside Democrat*.

Interesting from Kansas.

The WESTPORT correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, writing under date of August 8, gives some interesting news. He says:

"The Legislature has been occupied mostly this week with the bill fixing County Courts. It has not yet passed, but will be disposed of in a day or two. To-day, the opinion of the Supreme Court was received. It is against REEDER and in favor of the Legislature, fully sustaining the acts of the latter. You will receive the document through the same medium by which you get this, and I need not comment upon it. The Court is composed, as you know, of three Judges. This opinion emanates from Judges ELMORE and LECOMPTE. It was written by LECOMPTE. Judge JOHNSON shirked it, by dissenting to the propriety of the Court's giving an opinion. He is the Free-Soil Judge from Ohio, and is a strong friend of REEDER, being about the only open friend he has hereabouts.

At 11 o'clock to-day, the Council and House went into joint session to locate a permanent seat of Government. On motion of Dr. STRINGFELLOW, it was

Resolved, That the joint session bind themselves to make, by an act of their separate bodies, that point the seat of government, which might be designated upon at that time. It was also moved, and the motion was carried, that the vote be taken viva voce, and that the place getting a majority of all the votes cast should be the permanent seat of government.

The whole number of votes cast was 38; necessary to a choice, 20. On the third ballot Lecompton was declared to be the choice of the joint session for the capital of Kansas.

Lecompton is named for Judge LECOMPTE, of the Supreme Court of Kansas. It is situated on Kansas River, near the geographical centre of the Territory, and is about sixty miles from this place. Convenient as it is to all portions of the Territory, the location will doubtless give general satisfaction. The town site is beautiful. Timber abounds. Water is plenty. Both timber and water are of the most excellent quality. Yesterday, shares in the Lecompton Town Company could have been bought for one hundred dollars; to-day they cannot be bought for less than one thousand, except when a party is compelled to sell by a money pressure. This evening men are considered worth \$10,000, who, last evening, were considered worth nothing. To-day men are regarded as good for fifty thousand dollars, who, yesterday, were regarded as good for several hundred less than nothing. What is it that fickle fortune will not do for lucky people? This result adds much excitement and a great deal of log-rolling, and splashes with cold water many high hopes of fortune. Some are elated—more are depressed.

Last evening, President SHANNON delivered an address on Slavery to a large assemblage, in front of the Morris House. The speech was read from manuscript, but was a masterly production. The address was frequently interrupted by applause. General ATCHISON, who left here this morning, was called out, but declined speaking on account of the late hour.

President SHANNON spoke two hours and a half, and had the close attention of his auditory throughout.

From the Kansas correspondence of the *Missouri Democrat*, Aug. 6, we make the following further extracts:

LEGISLATIVE STATISTICS.

I enclose an extended catalogue of the members and officers of both Houses of the first Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory. It will afford some interesting statistics for future reference.

The youngest member of the Council is 24 years of age; the oldest 52. The youngest member of the House is 23 years old; the oldest 55.

There are three farmers in the Council, fifteen in the House; five lawyers in the Council, two in the House; in the House four physicians, in the Council one; in the House four merchants, in the Council two; in the Council there is one civil engineer and a printer, and in the House a teacher.

Virginia gave to the Council three members, and to the House five; Ohio, to the Council one, House one; Kentucky, to the Council seven, House seven; Louisiana, to the Council one; Iowa, to the Council one; Missouri, to the House four; Pennsylvania, to the House two, and Tennessee two members; Maryland, to the House two, while of native birth there is only one member, Mr. JOHNSON, the President's son. I speak now of the nativity, not last residence of members.

The catalogue shows that of the nineteen members of the Council nine came from Missouri, while of the twenty-six who comprise the House twenty-one came from our own State; also, nine of the Council and twenty Representatives are married; the others are doubtless going to be as soon as possible.

MOTTOES OF THE MEMBERS.

In the published list containing the names, residences, ages, &c., of the members, a new feature has been introduced peculiar to Kansas alone. It is the adoption of armorial bearings and mottoes by each of the Solons, which, it may be presumed, are intended to indicate each one's "strong plea." I enclose you the exhibit, from which you can make such extracts as are proper.

We omit the ages, residences and politics of the members, as they have already been given by us, but here are the *mottoes* of the newly installed Barons of Kansas:

THE TERRITORY—EXCELSIOR.

COUNCIL.

T. Johnson, President, "Justice to all."
R. R. Rees, President pro. tem., "Just laws and rigid execution."
John W. Forman, "The Organic Act—our Charter of Liberty."
A. M. Coffey, "The Union—it must be preserved."
D. Lykins, "Cuba must be annexed."
Wm. P. Richardson, "Hemp for negro-stealers."
H. J. Strickler, "The South and her Institutions."
L. J. Eastin, "Negro Slavery for Kansas." "Good."
D. A. N. Grover, "Homestead for the Squatters."
Wm. Barbee, "Majority shall rule."
Jas. Donaldson, "The cause I advocate must succeed. It is right—it is just."
A. McDonald, "United we stand."
S. Chapman, "As an American I reverence the Constitution, now and forever."
Chas. H. Grover, Clerk, "A new treaty with the Delawares."
Thomas C. Hughes, Eng'g Clerk, "Down with the National Democracy."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

J. M. Banks, "Justice and truth."
O. H. Browne, "Be just and fear not."
H. B. C. Harris, "Act justly but fearlessly."
W. A. Heiskill, "The South—her rights and interests."
Alexander S. Johnson, "Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."
R. L. Kirk, "My country—my whole country."
Frank J. Marshall, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."
Wm. G. Mathias, "No disorganization—no fanaticism."
M. W. McGee, "Kansas with Southern Institutions."
H. D. McMeekin, "We fight to conquer."
A. Payne, "Union first—South all the time."
Samuel Scott, "Onward march to victory."
W. H. Tebbs, "Non-intercourse and Southern rights."
G. W. Ward, "Justice and the South."
T. W. Waterson, "Kansas for the South, now and forever."
Jonah Weddle, "Kansas, the South and the Union."
Jas. Whitlock, "My country's flag."
Samuel A. Williams, "Kansas and the Union."
H. W. Younger, "Order and liberty."
J. H. Stringfellow, Speaker, "Squatter rights."
J. C. Anderson, Speaker pro. tem., "Vox populi, vox Dei."
J. M. Lyle, Chief Clerk, "Civil and religious liberty."
John Martin, Assistant Clerk, "Strict construction of the Constitution."
J. C. Thomson, Engrossing Clerk, "To the victors belong the spoils."
B. F. Simmons, Enrolling Clerk, "Union only when it protects our interests."

STRINGFELLOW AND PRESIDENT SHANNON.

General STRINGFELLOW visited the Legislature to-day. He is a slight made little man, with blue eyes, and hair plentifully sprinkled with gray; but is not so good looking as his brother. The Speaker looks like a young man; the General like an old one.

President SHANNON has received a hint from this section, that in the opinion of honorable members, stumping for Atchison, and howling over the horrors of free society, is not exactly the mission of a Christian Professor. He sent word by an intimate friend to a prominent member of the House, that if it was convenient to the Legislature, he would address them here on Tuesday, August 7,—to-morrow. The thing was spoken about, but members concluded that "it would not do to invite such a man in their official capacity." So SHANNON has had his offer coolly refused.

On Monday, on the Worcester Railroad, a man named CASEY, living in Watertown, jumped from a train while it was entering the depot in this city, and before the motion had ceased. He fell headforemost upon the platform, and rolled down so that his hair caught in the wheels of the car. He was promptly drawn from his perilous position. Several severe wounds in his head were properly attended to, and he was sent to his home. The sudden withdrawal of his head from proximity to the wheel which held his hair, was almost equal, he says, to the scalping process.

SCIENCE.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1855.

Gentlemen who make a business of scrutinizing the face of Nature, bent on discovering the cause of the wrinkles which disfigure her fair proportions,—gentlemen who gaze at the moon, and [illegible]—gentlemen who perpetually [illegible] at the extremity of the blowpipe,—gentlemen who record the [illegible], and many others who are drawn together by their love [illegible] of fame, are assembling gradually, to do honor to Science within the shadow of the solid walls of Brown.

If the streets of Providence were a little less crooked, and if the College Hill were not quite so steep as it is, the labor of getting to and from the [illegible] would not be [illegible]. It was the evident intention of the [illegible] of this town that strangers should be taken in. It is almost indispensable to hire a guide, for you can by no means be a guide unto yourself save by dint of asking at every other corner; and that is not a pleasant operation, particularly where the [illegible] and insist that you buy a [illegible] by way of pay. However, the University, the hill once fairly climbed, is lonely and deserted. Aspirants for literary honors, who have literally climbed the hill of Fame, are departed, while the places that knew them once shall know them no more until September's golden sunsets give token that Summer's gone, and Autumn comes to tell its tale—even as I leave hills and sundowns and proceed to tell my story of the meeting here.

The number in attendance this season will be large. They are heard of as coming from South and East and North. The West is slimly represented generally. On the Hotel books to-night, are the names of Professor DANA, the President of last year, Professors LOOMIS and GIBBS, of New-York, DUNGLISON, of Philadelphia; ELWYN, WM. MITCHELL, MAHAN and LOVERING. The Stonington boat to-night, no doubt, brings [illegible] through the Sound a fair representation from the South. We miss as yet the pleasant face and rotund person of Professor HENRY, the decided voice of Captain WILKES, the persuasive accents of Professor BACHE, the poetical salt-water embodied in MAURY, and the general good fellowship which the old stagers of this body contrive to bring with them, safely stowed away in head and heart. Acquaintance grows yearly richer in consequence of the alluvial deposits from the rills of individual enterprise, &c., as the gray creeps in among the black [illegible], the old ties are strengthened and the Association is strong and honored and useful.

The results of the Government Coast Survey, for the year just ending, promise to be valuable. Prof. AGASSIZ has been diligently engaged in investigations of the Corals, in connection with the Survey. Prof. BACHE has taken soundings and established base-lines. Prof. LOOMIS and others have watched the sun's eclipse of May. WILLIAMSON's Pacific Railroad Expedition has returned rich in results of explorations in California, a volume of the record of which is to be published the coming Fall; results to be expounded here, in part, by Mr. BLAKE. Ex-President DANA will deliver his address on Thursday evening.

Prof. AGASSIZ has issued a modest prospectus for his forthcoming quarto contribution to American Science. The history of the origin of this work even has been made public. "It is," says the Professor, "a voluntary contribution to the progress of science among us;" requiring ten years' more labor. It is understood that the first volume, which will soon be issued by a Boston house, is to treat of the Embryology of the Turtles of the United States. The learned Professor has been "after" the genus Testudo, with a bright torch and a very sharp stick, and has probably succeeded in discovering more of their habits and social customs than we have heretofore been possessed of.

The report that Dr. WAYLAND has resigned the Presidency of Brown University stands uncontradicted. A second rumor is current that BARNAS SEARS will succeed him.

Why won't the Association agree to meet in New-York late next Winter? Your City is comfortable when the frost is in the ground, and neither empty houses nor epidemics need then scare the timid. The Colleges usually give a vacation in the holidays. Why not make New-York to rejoice? S.

Meeting at Brown University.

FIRST DAY.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1855.

The Association commenced its ninth meeting this morning. The preliminary general session was held at 10 o'clock in the Chapel of Manning Hall. The different branches of Science are ably represented. The number of gentlemen expected here is upwards of a hundred. The boats of last night, and the trains of this morning, have brought large accessions. Professors AGASSIZ, PEIRCE, BACHE, came from the East. Professor BACHE has been busy with the United States Coast Survey in Maine. New-York is still further represented by Professor JAMES HALL, of Albany, and Dr. JOHN TORREY, of New-York. The latter gentleman is President of the Association for this year. Professors ROGERS, HENRY and others are also here. Undoubtedly gentlemen come primed with Science, and prepared to open batteries of heavy ordnance. We await them.

The session, it is thought upon dispassionate consideration after breakfast, will not be concluded by Saturday. It is likely to bite largely into next week. It may continue until Wednesday. Encouraging symptoms of an abundance of work are discovered upon the record book. Members enter titles of papers to an extent that now appears to be nearly indefinite. The customary division into Sections will take place; the Geologists going by themselves, the Chemists ditto, the Mathematicians in the same category.

The officers are:

President—Dr. JOHN TORREY, of New-York.

Permanent Secretary—Prof. JOSEPH LOVERING, of Cambridge.

Treasurer—Dr. A. L. ELWYN, of Philadelphia.

General Secretary—Dr. WOLCOTT GIBBS, of New-York.

The Local Committee (Prof. CASWELL, Chairman,) has attended to its duties, in a fashion that will cause its list of names to be forever green in the memory of newspaper men. There is a respectable assortment of all the essentials. Scientific men everywhere, do ye likewise! Be clever to the Press, for they have to work hard; and the big names do serve to crack their cheeks.

CLEVELAND PROCEEDINGS IMPERFECT.

Members are in a pucker, touching the volume of Cleveland Proceedings. The printers, unaccustomed to the high-sounding titles of the Branchiata and the Tetrabranchiata, and utterly confounded by the Plesiosaurus and the Dinotherium, have made sad havoc, so that the volume is nearly useless. Even the familiar names of distinguished scientific men are mangled. In this condition of affairs, it becomes a question whether the volume shall be taken with all its faults upon its head; or, whether it shall be reprinted; and if reprinted, where is the money to come from? For the Association is "short," because of the delinquencies of non-paying members. The question continues all open now, and must be determined by a vote of the Association.

APPEAL TO CITIZENS.

The Journal this morning appeals to the citizens of Providence to open their doors freely, that the [illegible]. It cites the example of other cities east of the Continent, and adds, very truly, that hotel accommodations in Providence are exceedingly limited in their character. The population of the city, as it appears by the new census, the results of which are published to-day, is [illegible]; an increase of 5,000 in five years. There ought to be house-room in plenty.

THE OPENING—DR. WAYLAND'S WELCOME.

The ladies, hungering and thirsting for science, flocked early into the Hall. Gentlemen succeeded them. President TORREY took his seat. The Secretaries arranged their papers. The Convention opened. Dr. WAYLAND took his seat on the platform, and, being introduced by Dr. TORREY, welcomed the gentlemen of the Association in a happy fashion. He said:

It affords the trustees and officers of the University peculiar pleasure to welcome the gentlemen of the Association to this seat of learning. What could confer greater honor than the presence of gentlemen who had so successfully extended the bounds of knowledge; whose names are household words throughout the civilized world; who, by their discoveries in Electricity, in Galvanism, in Geology, in all that belongs to Nature, have conferred the greatest benefits on Mankind,—benefits which are continually increasing, and multiplying through succeeding generations. We welcome you (said the venerable Doctor,) to our Institution; and we open to you our hands and our hearts. Your visit will be profitable to us, and we shall derive a new impulse from the knowledge you bring us.

BUSINESS.

The Association resolved to defer division into sections until to-morrow, and then took a recess.

Professors BACHE, CASWELL, ROGERS and others were added to the Standing Committee.

Invitations have been received from the Athenaeum, Franklin Society, and from sundry notable places, which members are desired to see. Private receptions take place every evening until Tuesday.

Several papers were called, but gentlemen were in a predicament similar to that of the Virgins in the Scripture, who had no oil in their lamps,—none of them had any of their papers with them, not expecting their time had come. Nearly all of them had a fancy for blackboards, and couldn't get them just then. So while Professor LOOMIS went after his paper, the first read was on

COMBUSTION.

Professor JOSEPH HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, (to whom I made a reference yesterday, that that excellent gentleman, good friend as he is to me, may not, I hope, take offence at,) was introduced to open the Convention with a statement of results of his latest investigations. His subject was Combustion.

It must have been a circumstance peculiarly gratifying to the friends of Professor HENRY, to find that during the year just past he has found leisure to conduct new investigations and to arrive at important and original results. He has been compelled to undergo attacks, made in fierce fashion; but I do not perceive that the efforts of his opponents have made any serious havoc. In short, the Professor is not only highly useful, but an ornament to this body. As such, what he says is heard willingly. He was very interesting to-day. His observations were based upon the paper of Count RUMFORD, (published in the first volume of the Journal of the Royal Institution, 1st series,) entitled "Observations on the means of increasing the quantity of heat obtained by combustion." RUMFORD noticed the fact that a mixture of clay with sea-coal caused more heat to be evolved than he was able to produce with coal alone. He found that when the sides and back of a chimney are lined with fire-brick, they give out more heat than the coal itself. RUMFORD also suggested that the bottom of the fire grate be covered with balls of clay, in order that a greater radiation of heat may take place. He gives, however, no account of experiments definitely made, or of the cause of the phenomena he witnessed. In reading the account of his experiments, his results appear at first sight paradoxical; but RUMFORD was an eminent experimenter, and the facts he has stated in connection with various branches of physical science, are found to be supported as science advances.

SOMETHING PRACTICAL ABOUT HEAT.

After expounding RUMFORD's plan, Prof. HENRY said the idea had occurred to him to repeat the Count's experiments, or to make further researches with the aid of such appliances as modern science furnishes. These investigations had been prosecuted for a number of years. Mr. HENRY went to work as follows: he took a thermo-electric apparatus, applied a tube at the end of the instrument so as to circumscribe the field of radiation, and placed it near a coal fire. The idea was to see if fire could be made hotter. And it was. The result confirmed the assertions of RUMFORD. A coal fire, however, was difficult to manage; the coal was anthracite, and not bituminous; the latter was probably employed by RUMFORD. The experiment was repeated with ordinary flame, both with the flame of hydrogen and that produced by the combustion of alcohol, placed at such a distance that the needle of a galvanometer stood at 15°. A platinum wire, coiled, was inserted in the flame, when the radiation increased and the galvanometer marked 27°. Subsequent experiments were made with carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, stone coal, fire clay, &c. These substances were introduced into flame and the degree of radiation marked. Different substances produced different effects; the greatest effect being produced by *carbonate of lime*. Precise results were not ascertained. It cannot be supposed that the absolute *amount of heat was increased in these experiments*, but the most probable conjecture is, according to Prof. HENRY, that the heat of combination is converted into radiated heat—a fact which he illustrated by another experiment, viz., a slip of mica, one-fifth of an inch broad, was placed midway of the flame of a lamp, while the platinum wire was placed at the apex of the flame, which is ascertained to be the point of greatest intensity of heat. The result showed that while the mica both radiated heat and light, the flame cooled at the point where it came in contact with the platinum; the experiment verifying the assertion, that intensity of radiation is produced at the expense of the heat of combination. Or, by way of a practical illustration, in a quantity of fuel employed for the evaporation of water, the useful effect is diminished by inserting in the flame a better radiating substance than the combustible itself, while in the effect of the flame upon the room it is directly opposite. In other words—if a boiling pot be placed over the fire, and a roasting oven before it, the effect upon the latter would be increased at the expense of the former.

TEMPERATURE OF THE PLANETS.

Professor ELIAS LOOMIS, of New-York University, had a paper to read on "The Temperature of the Planets"—which, when read, called out a brisk discussion, that occupied the remainder of the Morning Session.

Mr. LOOMIS entitled his paper, "The Temperature of the Planets, and Conclusions resulting from this Temperature." He proposed to institute an inquiry into the probable temperature of the different bodies which compose our solar system, and started out with a speculation as to what the *temperature of the earth would be if the heat of the sun were withdrawn*. A world of figures was produced, all measured by FAHRENHEIT's scale.

The mean temperature of the month of January, in Siberia, is 60° below zero; it has been observed to fall as low as 76°. Polar temperatures are influenced by the action of the sun, for they do not wholly lose, even in Winter, the effect which is produced by the solar influence. The temperature of the planetary spaces is differently estimated—[illegible]° below zero being the lowest given by Sir JOHN HERSCHEL. The mean admitted by Prof. LOOMIS was 58° below zero. On this he based his calculations.

The temperature of the earth at the Equator is about 82°; were it not for the Sun it would be 81° below; showing a difference of 163°, by Mr. LOOMIS's calculation. Internal fires produce no effect upon the surface.

The temperature at the surface of Jupiter is essentially the same as that of the celestial spaces. At the Equator it is 60° below. The other planets are 70° below. The temperature of the Moon's Equator is 40°. Prof. LOOMIS declares that that body has no atmosphere.

ARE THE PLANETS HABITABLE?

We now come to inquire how far these temperatures are compatible with the existence of animal or vegetable life; and in considering this point, the Professor was not prepared to admit the possibility of such existence. Having fixed the temperature of Jupiter and the larger planets at 60° below zero, it was argued that no forms of animal or vegetable life with which we are acquainted, could exist under such a temperature. Upon the summits of mountains, and in the polar regions of the earth, snow assumes a red tinge, and this upon examination, is found to be caused by particles of colored matter, less than a thousandth part of an inch in diameter. This is the only species of vegetation which can exist even in a Polar temperature; hence the argument that extremely low temperatures are unfavorable to development. So also the temperature of Mars is incompatible with life. The temperature in Venus is that of boiling water at its equator, while at its poles it is 63°; therefore the Polar regions of Venus possess a temperature fitted in the highest perfection for the existence both of animal and vegetable forms. At Mercury the poles are too elevated—so Mercury has no chance. The existence of life upon the Moon was declared impracticable in the absence of an atmosphere. Prof. HANSEN's theory was referred to,—that the true centre of gravity of the Moon is situated thirty-six miles from its centre of form; and that there is an atmosphere there; positions which Prof. LOOMIS combated; he styled HANSEN's statements a theory.

SATURN "TURNED UP."

In regard to Saturn, he declared it possible that the ring is a cluster of small moons, so joined together as to bear a resemblance to a ring when seen from the earth, as the nebulæ are resolved, under high telescopic powers, into multitudinous points of light. He contended that there is no proof that Saturn's ring is fluid; if it is fluid, then the fluid must be alcohol, for that would be just light enough. (What a place for a Maine law, with a "search and seizure clause"!) He had also discovered snowy bodies in this planet, to which he found chemical affinities on the earth, and in regard to which, and other topics, he considered it very likely that it yet remains for the chemists to decide questions that are important in their application to astronomy.

PEIRCE AT FLUIDS.

Prof. PEIRCE replied. He controverted the assumption that Saturn's ring is anything but a fluid. That question does not remain to be decided by the chemists; it may possibly remain for them to decide what sort of fluid it is; but the fact is demonstrated. And in regard to another point brought forward, touching the atmosphere of the moon, the gentleman had been mistaken in his numbers; it was probably eight miles instead of thirty-six, which he intended to mention. The existence of this centre was not HANSEN's opinion; it was his demonstration; and it must be remembered that eight miles there is equivalent to thirty-two here, which would be an atmosphere so thin that the refraction of a star could not be observed.

THE PLANETS ARE INHABITED.

Prof. W. B. ROGERS was very much interested. In discussing the question whether the internal heat of the earth exercises an influence upon the surface, he inquired if it is supposed that that heat is locked up, that it is quiescent? He claimed that it is an active intestine movement, propagating itself toward the surface; that the vast mass of calorific power contained in the earth was not intended to remain dead to all time. *This cannot be. It is evident upon every principle of the laws of induction*, that there must be an outflow and a reverse flow. Of other planets, Prof. R. begged to hold to the propriety of believing that they are spiritualized and honored by the existence of life, if not of a high order of intelligence, upon their surfaces.

This was a flat denial of Professor LOOMIS' grounds; a sensation was created, and the tilt went on.

Professor AGASSIZ called attention to the existence of vegetable forms at the summits of high mountains. He contended that the condition of places with low temperatures was not so gloomy as the gentleman had represented it. He had found lichens at the summits of Alpine peaks, 11,000 feet up; and among the Alps there are respectable little Fauna and Flora, which are worthy to be examined and studied.

THE EARTH NOT HEATED.

Prof. LOOMIS rejoined. He contended that if the theory were established that the internal fires of the earth exercise an influence upon the surface, the effect should be sensible upon the temperature; whereas, the planet is no colder to-day than it was ages ago, and for two thousand years the earth, if it has lost its heat at all, has parted with it very slowly. The internal heat, therefore, does not sensibly affect its mean temperature; the cause being found probably in the bad conducting power of the overlying stratum. Referring again to the moon's atmosphere, he contended that if there were an atmosphere there, it ought to appear upon the surface by refraction during occultation.

Dr. CHACE, Profs. AGASSIZ and PEIRCE, continued the discussion. Prof. HENRY treated the whole subject as a scientific speculation. It was not absolutely necessary that matter should be the same in all the planets. Condensation may take place at different epochs. He traced the distribution of power and energy through the universe, and showed how this energy is expending itself. Even the sun, the source of energy, shall fade. His view was that the older planets have gone past the epoch necessary to life and organization. The inferior have not yet come to it.

Dr. B. A. GOULD, Jr., called attention to observations *made by himself and Prof. WINLOCK, tending to establish* the existence of a twilight of the moon. It was particularly observed at the time of new moon. The twilight appeared to be distinctly defined. The breadth of the luminous border exceeded two seconds of time.

TIDE WAVES.

The ebbing of the subject brought gentlemen to a consideration of tide waves. Prof. BACHE noticed differences in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. On our own coast, in the Atlantic, the tides flow from East to West; on the coast of Great Britain, from West to East; and on the Pacific their motion is circular; they sweep around by Asia, turn, and flow back. Their study is complex. They require to be examined, and they ought not to be made the basis of observations.

Prof. CASWELL (Brown University) said, that the tides were a thorny problem, and so was the habitability of the planets. He submitted whether it is not possible that organic existences have undergone a change? May there not have been active organisms, which, intellectual or instinctive, have lived to perfection and gone down to decay under temperatures which we conceive incapable of supporting life? But in determining this question of temperature, we do not begin with data sufficiently fixed. He preferred to remain in ignorance and omit conclusions, rather than to proceed upon a false step.

Prof. JAMES HALL produced the evidence of the shales and limestone.

Prof. BACHE declared that the physicists could never get along without the naturalists, and opposed any division of the Association.

Prof. AGASSIZ gave utterance to an argument which ended the controversy for this time. In relation to the question of the existence of animal forms on the other planets, he held that we are incompetent to pass judgment, because it is evident, from the progress which science has made, that the organic beings placed on the earth were fitted for this Globe and no other, and that their plan of structure gives further evidence that these classes are complete in themselves.

Prof. CASWELL inquired of Prof. AGASSIZ what was the lowest temperature at which human beings can live?

Prof. AGASSIZ replied that the condition of human life depended not so much upon the temperature as on the internal plan of structure, and the relations of the parts of their organization to one another.

Prof. CASWELL spoke of dinner, and we went away.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association reassembled at 4 o'clock. Four papers were read.

THOMAS HILL, Esq., of Waltham, Mass., gave an exposition called a "Solution of Geometrical Construction," and produced a machine by which he had calculated two hundred phases of an eclipse in two hours.

[illegible]

PROFESSOR HENRY ON ALCOHOL.

[illegible]

"Contributions to the Atmospherology of the Sun" was the title of an essay by Prof. PETERS. Mr. PETERS is a Hungarian, lately stationed in Naples and now [illegible] studying science, and, on this occasion, talking of it. He spoke in broken English, and as the subject was purely scientific, [illegible].

There was nothing else to-day.

This evening members are sumptuously entertained at the house of President WAYLAND. M.

NEW-YORK CITY.

How Have the Mighty Fallen!

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Under the Telegraphic heading in this morning's TIMES, I find that the venerable Dr. WAYLAND of Brown University has been giving a "brilliant party" to the members of the Scientific Convention held in Providence. [illegible] resignation of the Presidency of that institution [illegible]. How the sons of old Brown will grieve for the degeneracy of their Alma Mater! Just fancy the author of "moral science" [illegible]. FACILIS DESCENSUS AVERNI.

If "F. D'Averni," Esq., will put on his spectacles and read the word which so unsettles him, "brilliant," he will see just what the telegraph tried to say. But our "Friend D'Averni" should remember that the telegraph works by lightning, and that it's an awful thing to make sport of lightning. By-the-way, our Scientific Reporter at Providence says that it was a very "brilliant party" that President WAYLAND gave the members of the Association.

Gipseys, or Horse Thieves?

A Weehawken gentleman who sends us his name, is satisfied that the "English Gipseys" just now squatting near Hoboken, are nothing more nor less than a gang of horse thieves, and are in connection with other gangs stationed all the way from Hoboken to Canada. We hope our friend is mistaken. It is a great deal more romantic to let them pass as fine old English gipseys. We don't hear either of any horses run off by them. It is hot weather for a stroll of any kind; but cloak them with your charity; and meanwhile, if you choose, keep your stables locked and your dogs in the vicinity.

Board of Supervisors.

This body met yesterday at 4 P. M., but his Honor the Mayor, and his Honor the Recorder were absent, consequently no business could be done. Supervisor WAKEMAN was in the Chair *pro tem.*, and on motion of Supervisor HERRICK, the Board adjourned to meet again this afternoon at [illegible] o'clock.

Aid to the Sufferers from Yellow Fever—Meeting of Merchants.

A meeting of merchants was held at the Corn Exchange, corner of Broad and South streets, yesterday afternoon, in behalf of the sufferers from yellow fever at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, Va. The attendance was very respectable, and though a general sentiment of regret was expressed that there should be any necessity for such a meeting, a determination was manifested that the occasion should not be allowed to pass without the adoption of some measure likely to result to the benefit of the unfortunate portion of our people for whose sake the assemblage had been convened. WALTER R. GRIFFITH, Esq., presided; and ALFRED BARRETT, Esq., was chosen Secretary. Addresses were delivered by JAMES T. SOUTTER, Esq., and others, briefly but forcibly stating the objects of the meeting, and the urgent need of an immediate effort to accomplish them. A resolution was duly moved and adopted,—to the following effect:

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen be and is hereby appointed to receive and collect subscriptions from the citizens of New-York and vicinity, in behalf of the sufferers by the present afflictive dispensation of Providence now resting upon the citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, Virginia, in that dismal scourge, the Yellow Fever, now raging in those places, and that the funds so raised be distributed by a Committee to be appointed by this meeting.

To carry out the spirit of this resolution, the presiding officer of the meeting, in compliance with the unanimous desire thereof, appointed as the Committee of fifteen to receive and solicit subscriptions, the following gentlemen:

JAMES T. SOUTTER, Treasurer; John L. Buckley, John Potts Brown, Robert Blow, Isaac T. Frost, Thomas C. Nash, William J. Schenck, Charles Samson, Edward Bill, Alfred Barrett, John Hooker, W. C. Sturges, Theodore Perry, Lewis Roberts, S. M. Fox.

The Committee to distribute whatever funds may be collected, was also appointed by the Chairman. It was composed of the following gentlemen: J. T. SOUTTER, N. H. WOLFE and JOHN O. WILLIAMS.

Shortly afterwards the meeting adjourned.

The Capture of Mexico.

A meeting of the officers who served in Mexico, residing in this immediate vicinity, was held on Wednesday evening at Gen. WARD B. BURNETT's residence, when a Committee was appointed to make the necessary preparations to celebrate the anniversary of the entrance of the American army into Mexico—the 14th of September—by a dinner. The Committee was authorized to prepare by-laws and such other action as may be necessary to form a permanent organization for the purpose.

New Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company.

This Company, which has purchased from the Provincial Company of New Granada the franchise of its Canal, extending from Pass Cabello to the Magdalena River, a distance of ninety-two miles, yesterday dispatched a pioneer steamer to ply upon the navigation of the Canal and the Magdalena River. The steamer is made of iron, is very substantially built, and bears the name of the President of the Company, HENRY WELLS, of WELLS & FARGO's Express. A number of the Directors of the Company, and gentlemen interested in the objects and success of the enterprise, accompanied the steamer as far as the Quarantine. Five steamers of similar construction and strength, are shortly to follow. The capital of the Company is $2,000,000.

The Fire Department Committee.

The Committee on Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday at 3 P. M., at the City Hall—present, Aldermen HOWARD (Chairman,) and TROWBRIDGE.

The expulsion of Messrs. TYLER and BURKE from Engine Company No. 14, upon appeal from the decision of the Fire Commissioners, was taken up and evidence resumed to show why the decision should be reversed. These parties are charged with having, on the 15th day of June last, while going to a fire in Elm-street, made an assault upon some of the members of Engine Company No. 8, as also running their engine into the engine of Company No. 8.

The evidence of the witnesses only corroborated the testimony adduced at previous examinations before the Committee, and published in the TIMES.

Messrs. TOMLINSON and BROWER appeared on behalf of Engine Company No. 14, and H. P. McGOWAN, Esq., for Engine Company No. 8.

The Prohibitory Law.

ARRESTS.

The daily average of cases of intoxication was yesterday maintained, and examinations were held as to several old prisoners. The daily summary presents the following results:

Tombs, before Alderman Baird	[illegible]
Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	12
Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	[illegible]
Fourth District, before Justice Bogart	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Coroners' Investigations.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner WILHELM upon the body of a female child found dead in the alley-way leading from No. 137 Forsyth-street, at which place it had been left by some person unknown. The post-mortem examination showed that it had been but recently born, the navel string being yet uncut and the body uncleansed. The doctor gave it as his opinion that the child was born alive and had died from exposure. Verdict accordingly.

RUN OVER ACCIDENT.

Coroner WILHELM also held an inquest on the body of a lad named PATRICK CONCANNON, aged 12 years, lately residing with his parents at No. 166 East Eleventh-street, who came by his death from the effects of injuries received by being knocked down by a [illegible]. [illegible] no blame attached to the driver of the vehicle, and the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death." Deceased was a native of this City.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A FOUNDRY.

GOTTLIEB FRANK, a German laborer, employed at [illegible]'s foundry, in Eleventh-street, was yesterday morning killed by a stroke on the head from a piece of iron which flew off from a machine hammer. Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest upon the body and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was 32 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

[illegible]

CARELESS DRIVING.

John McMasters was yesterday arrested charged with [illegible] a German child, aged two years and six months, named Margaret Rowland, the daughter of [illegible], of No. 102 [illegible]-place, inflicting dangerous injuries. McMasters was at the time in charge of a grocery wagon, then [illegible]. Seeing the damage done he endeavored to escape, but was closely pursued by Policeman [illegible] of the Ninth District, and arrested at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue. Prisoner was conveyed to the Second District Police Court and held for examination by Justice DAVIDSON.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO STEAL BY A WATCHMAN.

Edward Cotton, a native of [illegible], employed by the [illegible], was yesterday arrested on a warrant issued by Justice DAVIDSON, charged with attempting to steal from the person of one Franklin Perry. Cotton was standing on the corner of Twelfth-street and Sixth-avenue, talking to another man at an early hour of the morning, when complainant addressed him, asking where a place of lodging for the night could be found. Defendant told him to sit down on a barrel and wait for a few moments, promising then to direct him to [illegible]. Perry did so, [illegible] falling asleep. After a little while, he was aroused by feeling somebody making an attempt to get a signet ring off his finger; not succeeding in this, the party then tried to rob him of his watch and chain, whereupon complainant seized the [illegible], when Cotton drew a club and made to strike; the blow being warded off, defendant then drew a pistol, on which Perry released his hold, and the man fled. The warrant was handed to Capt. ACKERMAN, of the Ninth District Police, and the man was arrested. Held for examination.

ATTEMPTED MURDER—PROBABLE FATAL RESULT.

One Daniel Lynch, an Irish laborer 35 years of age, was arrested, charged with an attempt to murder his wife, at their residence, No. 71 West Thirtieth-street. It appears that accused went to his house in a state of intoxication, and then got into a dispute with his wife, when he struck her on the head with the handle of a loaded whip, causing a severe fracture of the skull. Her life is despaired of. The wounded woman was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital. Lynch was arrested and held to await the result of the injuries inflicted. The parties have a child eight years of age, who was yesterday placed in the Almshouse for safe keeping.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN BROADWAY.

The store of Thomas Barrett, on the upper floor of No. 251 Broadway, was entered on the night of Tuesday last by forcing open the door, when articles of the following description and quantities were stolen: 130,000 milliners' needles, 142,000 ground downs, 91,000 [illegible], 15,000 carpet and chenille, 7,000 bodkins, also gross common knitting pins, six gross best 12 to 16 knitting pins. The value of the goods is estimated at $1,000.

GRAND LARCENY.

Louis Spahn, a German, residing at Williamsburg, was yesterday arrested by Officers Fitzgerald and Farley of the Twelfth District, charged with stealing an imported cow, the property of James B. Dover, said cow being valued at the sum of $160. Accused was taken before Justice Bogart, at the Fourth District Police Court, and held to answer in default of $500 bail.

PICKPOCKETS.

James Kelly and Thomas Blake, two professional pickpockets, were yesterday arrested on complaint of Charles A. Moore, of No. 580 Broadway, who detected them in the act of attempting to pick the pocket of a lady named Durand, who was being carried in the stage mentioned. The prisoners were taken before Justice DAVIDSON and held for examination.

GRAND LARCENY.

Mary Hetty, a girl aged 16 years, and Mary Wendell, aged 22, both [illegible], residing at No. 179 West Twentieth-street, were yesterday arrested by Officers Alger and Roach, of the Sixteenth District Police, charged with stealing from George Gates, of No. 162 Eighth-avenue, in money, the sum of $80. It appears that complainant had made arrangements to sleep at the house where the women resided, in company with one of them, and while he was [illegible] in bed, his pantaloons being at the time folded on a chair, the woman acting in concert took the money from the pockets. [illegible] The complainant was held to answer in the sum of $500, and the prisoners were locked up for examination by Justice DAVIDSON.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

John Broder and Mary Smith, Germans, keeping a lager bier saloon at 40 Centre-street, were on Wednesday arrested by Policeman Rae, of the Lower Police Court, charged with a brutal assault made upon the person of Caroline Casey, a German girl whom he had employed nominally as a domestic. It is alleged that he attempted to induce her to prostitute herself, and on her refusal so to do on several occasions, the woman beat her in a shameful manner, while he held the mouth of complainant. He afterwards gouged at her eyes, which, when she came to Court, as did her general appearance, betokened the ill usage she had been subjected to. The prisoners were locked up for the night, being committed for trial by Alderman BAIRD.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

United States vs. Joseph Wagner—The Same vs. The Same.—The prisoner was arrested on two charges for enlisting men for the British Army to the Crimea, and held to bail in $500 for each offence.

SUPERIOR COURT—IN CHAMBERS.—Aug. 16.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

Thompson vs. Friedrichs.—Motion for leave to file supplemental answer. It appears from the papers in the case that the plaintiff hired one Kessel as his clerk to travel in Europe and obtain orders. Kessel procured a consignment from Kessel Brothers, of Cologne, of sulphate of barytes and black lead. Kessel held the bills of lading and subsequently transferred them to the defendant, who paid the duties and freight, and was in the act of taking the goods when he was stopped by injunction. The defendant having learned that the plaintiff had obtained the goods, asks leave to file a supplemental answer asking relief. Judge CLERKE denied the motion, but without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Wednesday.

Before Judge Hoffman.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. Alexander Kyle, late Secretary of the plaintiffs.—The defendant Kyle was arrested in July, 1854, by an order of the Superior Court, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for fraudulently selling and transferring upward of thirteen hundred shares of the stock of the plaintiffs, and has been ever since held in custody by the Sheriff in default of bail. Judgment was obtained by the said plaintiffs against the defendant for $200,[illegible], on the 11th of April, 1855, and the Counsel on behalf of the defendant Kyle, now moves the Court for his discharge from imprisonment and custody of the Sheriff, on the ground that the defendant had not been charged in execution. Counsel for the plaintiffs, the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, opposed the motion to discharge the defendant, on the ground that the plaintiffs, by statute, have three months from the expiration of the term of the Court next following that in which the judgment was obtained, within which to charge the defendant in execution, and that time had not yet expired.

The Judge held that judgment having been obtained on the 11th of April, 1855, the time had not yet elapsed within which the plaintiffs have the right to charge the defendant in execution, and for that reason the motion must be denied, with costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Maynard.

Wing & Ellison vs. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.—This was an action to recover the value of 140 barrels of potatoes injured by frost *while in the custody of the defendants as common carriers to convey the goods to the City of New-York.* It appeared that the goods were shipped at Rochester, and the freight pre-paid for the whole distance, but that in the charge of the defendants the goods were injured by frost. On the part of the defence a non-suit was moved for, on the ground that there was no contract between the parties, and that if the defendants could be made liable, it was only for injuries or damages between Buffalo and Corning. The Court held that the defendants were liable as common carriers for [illegible] and the costs, with $12 allowance. The defendants gave notice of their intention to carry the case up to the Court above.

LONG ISLAND.

Republican Convention.

A meeting was held Wednesday afternoon according to previous announcement, at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, corner of South First and Fourth streets. E. JACOBS, Esq., in the Chair; Messrs. [illegible] and SAMUEL WELLS, Jr., Secretaries. The object before the meeting was the appointment of six delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Sept. 26. Most of the citizens present were from the First Assembly District, and it was reported that arrangements for other meetings were progressing. In consideration of this it was decided to elect two delegates only and appoint a Committee of Conference.

E. JACOBS and E. D. CULVER, Esqs., were appointed delegates; Messrs. JOHN R. WELLS and JOHN FRENCH, alternates. A Committee of Conference was also named. After adjournment, steps were taken to organize a Club for the Eastern District.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

This society is increasing rapidly in popular favor, if we may judge from the increased attendance upon the regular monthly meetings, which are being kept up during the Summer, and much interest is manifested. At the last meeting, "The Influence of Secret Societies" was discussed with much ability.

The society is making arrangements for one of the best courses of lectures ever delivered in this city, for the coming season. Among other distinguished lecturers engaged is Mr. THACKERAY.

The New Brooklyn Ferry.

This Ferry is rapidly progressing towards completion, and will soon be in a running condition. The boats are to run between the foot of South Tenth-street and [illegible], and will be of great convenience to residents of this section, doing business in the City. Two boats are now being finished at the yard of Messrs. Lawrence & Foulkes, foot of South Fifth-street, and will be ready to [illegible] in about two weeks. Their dimensions are as follows: Length, [illegible] feet; breadth of beam, [illegible] feet [illegible]; depth of hold, [illegible]. They are building under the superintendence of GEORGE LAW, Esq. The engines are constructing by Messrs. [illegible], of New-York City.

The Brooklyn "City" Railroad Company have commenced extending the track of their [illegible]-avenue Line from its present termination to the bridge crossing Newtown Creek, to the ferry at Green Point. It is expected to be finished in about a week, when the cars will run through from Fulton Ferry to the ferry at Green Point [illegible]. When this line is completed it will be a great convenience to persons residing in the Seventeenth Ward, enabling them to go to the lower part of New-York City via Fulton Ferry quicker than by crossing the ferry at Green Point.

Arrest for Libel.

Mr. SMITH J. EASTMAN was arrested in Brooklyn Wednesday on complaint of Mr. J. [illegible], for publishing an alleged libelous [illegible]. The publication grew out of the [illegible]-avenue Church controversy. Mr. EASTMAN gave bail in the sum of $500 to answer. Damages laid at $10,000.

Kings County Hospital.

On the 14th inst., there were 427 patients in this Hospital; Men, 173; Women, [illegible]; Boys, [illegible]; Girls, 10. During the week previous there were seven deaths, as follows:

Name.	Nativity.	Age.
Mary A. Sullivan	United States	[illegible]
Henry Brown	United States	[illegible]
Patrick [illegible]	Ireland	[illegible]
Michael Carey	Ireland	[illegible]
Daniel [illegible]	Ireland	[illegible]
Edward [illegible]	Germany	[illegible]
John Broden	Germany	[illegible]

Robberies.

As a gentleman, named [illegible], residing in South Sixth-street, was passing along between [illegible] and Kent avenues, about 11 o'clock Wednesday evening, he was knocked down and badly beaten by three men, and his pocket-book [illegible], together with a silver watch, were taken. The assailants have not yet been captured.

Burglars were arrested on Wednesday night in South Eighth-street. Mr. J. [illegible]'s house was entered, a gold watch stolen, and attempts made to enter the adjoining houses.

About 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, an attempt was made to enter the house No. 180 South [illegible]-street, occupied by Mr. RITTER, but owing to the watchfulness of a dog on the premises, the burglars were frightened off.

Fire and Accident.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock Wednesday evening a building, located on the low grounds near Bergen-street and Third-avenue, Gowanus, was destroyed by fire. The building was owned and occupied by [illegible] DORAN, and was of but little value.

In going to this fire a member of Engine Company No. 4, [illegible]

A shed owned by Mrs. ANNA [illegible], situated in the rear of No. 186 Powers-street, was [illegible] by fire [illegible]. [illegible] the exertions of Officers [illegible] estimated at $75, which will probably more than cover the loss.

The Sunday Ordinance.

Mr. EDWARD NEWMAN, of the Kings County Hotel, was tried Wednesday, for the second time, before Justice DANIEL E. SMITH, Brooklyn, for violating the Sunday Ordinance, by selling intoxicating liquors. [illegible] the jury were unable to agree—four of the jurymen being for conviction. On the first trial there were four for acquittal.

Accident.

A laboring man named JAMES RILEY, about [illegible] o'clock Wednesday evening, fell a distance of forty feet, from the upper part of a building on [illegible], Brooklyn, to the cellar below, by which he had his left leg broken, and it is supposed, received severe internal injuries. He was taken to his residence in Tillary-street.

An Impostor.

A man has been doing a handsome business recently in Brooklyn, by visiting different houses where gas is used, and pretending to have been sent by the Company to examine the meter, which he invariably finds out of order. He repairs it, or pretends to, and then receives the pay.

☞ The case of THOMAS CAULAN, arrested by Officer HUNT, of the Fifth District Police, on a charge of passing a counterfeit $5 bill of the Ocean Bank on Mr. JOHN [illegible], was heard before Justice JACOBS yesterday morning, and resulted in his discharge—the Justice deeming the proof insufficient to warrant him in being held.

☞ The keel of a bark to be built for HENRY DELAFIELD, Esq., of New-York, will be laid to-day. She is intended for the coasting trade.

☞ There were only ten arrests in Brooklyn for intoxication during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hedding M. E. Church.

The new Society of Methodists, organized in Jersey City some months since, under the name of the Hedding M. E. Church, and occupying an edifice for worship in Montgomery-street, between Grove and Barrow streets. Yesterday afternoon the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Church took place in the presence of a large congregation. The exercises were opened at 5 o'clock by the reading of the 84th and 87th Psalms by Rev. Mr. [illegible] of Brooklyn; a hymn was given out by Rev. Mr. [illegible], and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. AYRES. Rev. Mr. VAN CLEEF, of the Reformed Dutch Church in Wayne-street, then gave out another hymn, after the singing of which an address was made by Rev. J. S. INSKIP, who spoke of the progress of Methodism, not only in its extent, but in its influence. While it is increasing in numbers, it is also rising in the influence of education and of wealth [illegible] among the Churches.

Rev. Mr. WHITEHEAD, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in York-street, next addressed the audience. He referred to the time when [illegible] in the First Ward. Sixteen years ago, when he was stationed in the York-street Church, there was but one Church of each denomination—Methodist, Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, Episcopal and Catholic. Now, there are three of the Dutch Reformed, three of the Episcopal, two of the Presbyterian denominations, and this is the third of the Methodist Churches in Jersey City. He spoke at some length, and when he had finished a collection was taken up, and subscriptions were received for the amount of $1,000, to be applied towards the erection of the building.

When the collecting business was finished, Bishop JANES deposited the box in the corner-stone, with the usual ceremonies. It contained the following articles: 1. A brief history of the Hedding M. E. Church. 2. A list of the officers and members. 3. List of members, officers and teachers of the Sabbath School. 4. Names of Building Committee, architect and builders. [illegible] Hymns, Discipline of the M. E. Church, Christian Advocate, Methodist Almanac, Jersey City Directory, List of National, State and City officers, Christian Advocate and Journal, Sunday School Advocate, DAILY TIMES, Tribune and Herald of New-York, and the Sentinel and Telegraph.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 17, 1855.

[illegible] PRINTING.
We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Job, Fancy and Ornamental [illegible], in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at LOW RATES. [illegible] RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

Presidential Aspirants.

In [illegible] there is an episode [illegible] of one of Dean Swift's [illegible], who once having caught sight of a remarkably fine large fish, spent all the rest of his life in unavailable efforts to hook it. It would hardly be worth having [illegible], yet having once put his eye upon it and fancied he had a right to it, he could not prevail upon himself to relinquish [illegible]. Among aspirants for men, the aspirants to the Presidency resemble the deluded angler, who wasted his life in attempts to catch a fish which could afford him but a [illegible] when caught. Of all our Presidents, only one of them can be said to have gained the office by trying for it, and even in his case it was the accident of his position, and not the adroitness of his management, that crowned his efforts with success. But what a barren success is it to be elected President, after all! The position is so elevated that it has the effect to dwarf all who occupy it who are not giants by nature. It is like putting a small man on a lofty pillar—the higher he is raised the smaller he appears. We will not make any invidious comparisons; but which of our Presidents has gained anything in reputation, in public esteem or worldly prosperity, by filling the Presidential Chair since the time of Jackson.

The man who goes into the White House a small man will not come out of it a great one. His name will be preserved in the records of the nation, but that will be all. If the President were elected for life, or his term longer, or the opportunities for enriching himself greater, the office would be better worth striving for. But the term is so short that the occupant of the White House hardly becomes accustomed to his place before he is compelled to leave it, and then, what a change! From the head of a mighty people, from being the dispenser of innumerable offices, he suddenly steps down into absolute obscurity, and finds that while he has been dispensing wealth, office, and honors upon others, he has not been able to obtain anything for himself. A sadder spectacle than a President just out of office it is difficult to conceive of. Yet such are the temptations of the office—so infatuated do men become who have once had a Presidential nibble, who have seen themselves in imagination sitting in the great drawing-rooms of the White House, that they are never perfectly themselves afterwards. Their life is a discontent and an unhappiness, as the chances of the realization of their hopes fade away and become less and less, until they drop into their graves.

Seeing of what materials our Presidents are made, by what accidents they have been elevated to those places, and how the strong and the swift have failed in the battle and the race, it is a matter of astonishment that any man of ordinary intelligence should allow himself to harbor such a maggot in his brain as the thought of a possibility of his ever becoming President.

Yet ambitious men will plot for the Presidency, and allow themselves to be deluded by their friends, who write them letters asking them what they would do in the event of their election to the office, and what their views are on affairs in general. The country is now too extensive, political parties too much broken up, and sectional disputes too rancorous for President-making by cliques. But that there are men who still believe in the power of private coteries, and the influence of a private purse in making a President, we have a new proof of in a small pamphlet, a copy of which we have seen for the first time to-day, entitled, "*A Sketch of Events in the Life of George Law, published in advance of his Autobiography*; also extracts from the Public Journals."

Mr. Law has a good many qualities which would be very desirable in a President, but a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of the nation ought to be sufficiently well known to the people not to require any special "life," or first rate notices of the Press, to inform them who and what he is.

Country Letters.

We shall be glad when the heated term is over, and literary gentlemen (and ladies) are fairly back again from their watering places. Personally we have no objection to their being at Saratoga, or up the river, or by the seaside, or among the Catskills, or wherever else they may find a Summer sojourn pleasant and useful. But we are getting a little tired of opening, and reading, and rejecting the letters in which they exult in their good fortune, trace the line of country which they have honored by traveling over it, expatiate on the grand scenery complimented by their presence, and puff the hotels at which they hope to make a long and economical stay. We suppose we could imitate the example of some of our neighbors, and fill our sheet once or twice a week with these epistles;—but we cannot help thinking the public would find them very profitless and unedifying reading. We propose, therefore, in the main, to spare them the infliction.

Sometimes our letters make note of some new features of nature and of life, or describe, with special spirit and grace, scenery and sections already known. Such letters we shall continue to publish;—but the immense mass of correspondence from places of Summer resort, which we receive by every mail, we are compelled to lay aside. We should be very glad to describe every steamboat on our inland waters, to puff every hotel and boarding-house outside the City limits, to chronicle the dress and grace and beauty of every *belle* in every town of every State, and generally to make up our whole paper for the special delectation and profit of each individual by whom it may be read. But it can't be done. Like Toodles, we have tried the experiment and found it a failure. We abandon the attempt.

Value of a Bad Name—Governor Hunt's Letter.

The columns of the Daily Times were enriched yesterday with a pair of epistles from a pair of ex-Governors—the one of Rome, the other of New-York. The former was addressed to the people of England, and uttered a stirring and sensible protest against the war so lamely prosecuted on the part of the Allies in the Euxine, and presented to the common sense of common people a host of considerations adverse to perseverance in the present policy. The latter, certainly addressed to the people of the United States, somehow or other found its way to the *Commercial Advertiser* of this city, from which Dead Letter Office the Times rescued it. It presents reasons satisfactory to the mind of the writer, and doubtless, to the *Commercial*, for an abandonment of principles on the part of the Whig party, and a religious, say, devout adherence to the name. The letter of Mazzini will, we apprehend, have little effect, for the parties attacked have been beforehand with the attacking party, and have completely unshotted his guns by affixing to him the stigma of "a visionary." The letter of Mr. Hunt will, with a certain class, have an indefinite influence, for the author adroitly places his antagonists in the same false position in which Mazzini finds himself, by endeavoring to attach to the general and thoroughly aroused sentiment of the North, the title and odium of Abolitionism, thereby disfiguring the issue and raising a veteran prejudice in his favor.

To damn with an epithet is the shortest form of political logic. Call *Abolitionist* the man who sets his face with a certain resoluteness of energy against the aggressions of Slavery; call *fanatic* the earnest advocate of any great truth, or opponent of any great error; pronounce enthusiasts all men of strong and hopeful convictions; and you have achieved a surer victory than all the syllogisms of Aristotle could afford you. It is a short way with all sorts of dissenters. They may disprove your facts, expose your fallacies, and refute your argument; but by the well-chosen and oft-repeated epithet, as by a talisman, all the glory of the contest remains your own. The recipe is no secret, or we might conceal it for private uses. It is in daily practice. It operates like an opiate on all the otherwise decided movements of the day. It crushes enterprise, condemns the earnest and patriotic to obscurity, and leaves the stage of politics for knaves and fools, the Punches and Judies of routine, to caper upon. The trick is especially well understood by the South, and its Northern [illegible], it frightens the timid into acquiescence with Kansas, and similar outrages, which their judgment cannot avoid condemning. It is equally well understood by the predominant interest in England; it marks Kossuth and Mazzini as enthusiasts and visionaries, and prevents the adoption of their views—even when unquestionably sound and practical—by those who are in a position to give them the test of actual trial.

Sufferers from this sharp and successful practice may find consolation in the history of all reforms. The first half-century of Bentham's life was spent in overcoming precisely the same obstacle. His views respecting parliamentary, judicial, and legal reform, the reform of the laws regulating trade and money, and those establishing religious tests, and those restricting the elective franchise, were only adopted by the bold thinkers of the reform party in the teeth of the most violent and contemptuous prejudices. It is the most creditable fact in the life of Lord Brougham, that he dared to encounter the logic of a bad name, in becoming the Evangelist of Benthamism. The immense store of supererogatory merit acquired by the defence of Queen Charlotte, alone saved him. To-day the works of Jeremy Bentham are the sources from which all improvements in English legislation or judicial administration are drawn; and the old visionary of 1805 has become the Solon of 1855. The force of the arguments involved in an odious epithet applied to reformers, may be measured by the half century required, in this instance, to confute them.

The moral of all such instances is, that their cause is essentially weak, and unable to abide the test of time, who resort to the senseless prejudice attached to a name as a substitute for more cogent matter. Abroad, such folly must presently find correction in the growing strength of popular opinion, as evinced in the Hyde Park demonstrations. Here, the event is as sure as the word of prophesy. Those cautious, conservative statesmen, and citizens, who have only been roused into resistance to Slavery by its intrusion upon their own grounds, and to their very thresholds, are not to be stigmatized as Abolitionists and fanatics with impunity. There is great danger that if obstinately and willfully confounded with the Abolitionists—a body of men whose violence they distrust, and whose ultraism of sentiment they strongly dissent from—they may be induced, on the principle expounded by Joseph Surface to pretty Lady Teazle, to earn the scandalous reputation affixed to them. It would be a fair, but fatal retribution for that petty dishonesty, which delights in libeling earnest men and motives, by an improper name, or by a deliberate falsification of their views and objects.

Texas in the Field.

On our sixth page will be found letters from the two Texas Generals and Senators, Houston and Rusk, upon *Know-Nothingism*. They are exactly opposite in their views. General Houston espouses Sam, and defends him from the assaults of all his enemies. He approves his principles, vindicates his secrecy,—(which is rather unkindly, as Sam himself has concluded to give it up,)—indorses his platform, and expresses the opinion that his cause was helped, rather than hurt, by the Virginia Election. This is certainly a novel view of the subject, and one whereby Sam's friends will make strenuous efforts to be comforted.

Senator Rusk takes the other tack. He dislikes the Know-Nothings,—objects to their secrecy,—consider them already broken down, and believes the field to be open to the Democracy.

Time will show which of the two military Senators is the nearest right.

A Bankrupt City.

When General Taylor was elected President, he insisted on taking his Secretary of the Treasury from the State of Pennsylvania; it was the only definite plan he had formed in reference to the formation of his Cabinet; but he had conceived an idea that Pennsylvania was justly entitled to the honor of furnishing that important member of the Government, in consequence of her financial eminence, or because the United States Bank had been located in Philadelphia. There didn't at that time happen to be any member of the party which elected General Taylor of eminent financial ability in Pennsylvania, but, as he had made up his mind on that point, and would not listen to any compromise, a gentleman was selected who was known only as a respectable lawyer, to place at the head of the Government finances. Mr. Meredith did not remain in office long enough for his financial abilities to be thoroughly tested, and he returned to his profession without adding materially to the financial lustre of his native State. It was a rather remarkable delusion of General Taylor's, that Pennsylvania was so fruitful of great financiers, when it was considered that she occupied so bad an eminence among the old original States for her financial disasters; seeing that it was Pennsylvanian management that swamped the United States Bank, and produced the greatest commercial convulsion that the country has ever suffered from; and that it was Pennsylvania's repudiation which brought discredit upon American securities abroad. Lately we have seen the public works of Pennsylvania offered for sale at public auction, like the effects of an absconding debtor, and we now learn from the Philadelphia papers that the City treasury is bankrupt, and that the warrants of the disbursing officers to all the City employes, clerks, policemen, street-sweepers, lamp-lighters, constables, and so on, are hawked about among brokers, and sold at great sacrifices by their needy holders. It is very remarkable that the city which was founded by the prudent and conscientious Penn, which was favored by the wise counsels of Franklin, and which contains more members of the fraternity of Quakers than any other city in the Union, should be the least reliable of all in its financial affairs. We are unable to assign any plausible reason for this anomalous condition of affairs in our sister commonwealth, but the facts are undeniable. We observe that some of the Philadelphia papers throw the blame upon Know-Nothingism, but the difficulty has an origin older than Know-Nothingism, and it seems to be owing to an inherent dislike of the people to frittering away their means in paying their debts—we mean, of course, public debts. But, notwithstanding that they are so backwark in settling with their creditors, it seems to be, as is the case of individuals, more costly in the end than prompt payments.

The *Pennsylvanian*, in reference to the bankrupt condition of the City Treasury, makes a comparison of the taxes of Philadelphia with those of New-York, highly favorable to our own over-taxed community. We have been accustomed to regard New-York as one of the worst governed Cities in the Union; but Philadelphia appears to be in an infinitely worse condition. Here we pay all our debts, let the cost be what it will; but in Philadelphia they don't pay their debts, and the taxes are much higher than they are in New-York. The *Pennsylvanian* says:

"We see, by the recent reports of the Board of Supervisors and Commissioners, that the property owners of New-York City pay taxes at the rate of $1 21 on every $100, while we in Philadelphia are assessed at $1 80 on the $100, with a deficit in the receipts obtained by this assessment, of more than a million dollars in one year. Half this sum has been admitted to be necessary to pay current expenses. We frequently hear of capital being driven away from our City, for one cause or another; but what can more forcibly aid in producing such a result than having our taxes sixty per cent. higher than those of New-York, with the certainty of an additional increase!"

A Public Disappointment.

Alderman Hoffmire is a cruel deceiver. After having accused one of his coadjutors in the Board of Aldermen of taking bribes of the Sardinians, and offering to prove it if an opportunity were afforded him, he leaves the City and the State as soon as a Committee is appointed to investigate his charges, and the public is defrauded of the rich developments that were promised. This is not quite fair in Alderman Hoffmire; it is as unjust to the public, whose appetite he had whetted by his promises of revealing some of the secrets of Aldermanic administration, as it was towards his associate. Doubtless the Alderman was over hasty, and did not calculate, at first, what the possible consequences might be of exposing any of the secrets of his brethren. We hope that Alderman Moser, the calumniated member of the Board, will insist in the charge against him being proved, and not allow his accuser to withdraw his charge. The public have formed such extravagant ideas of the amount necessary to bribe an Alderman, that any authentic facts in relation to this important matter, would be very gratefully received. Both Boards of the Common Council having devoted considerable time to doing nothing, have now adjourned over until September, to recuperate. As the weather will then be considerably cooler, we hope the Bribery case will be taken up again. In the meanwhile we shall have to be content with the investigations before the Bribery Committee.

Another Rally for Ireland.

Pen-and-ink patriotism is the dominant characteristic of the great body of young Irelanders, in Ireland and in America. In this they are not excelled, and we doubt if they can be equaled, by any other party or any other people inhabiting any portion of the globe. If Ireland lacks potatoes, there are thousands of her young and stalwart sons who with stentorian voice call out for pen and ink, that they may chronicle her sufferings in words that burn. If despotism's iron heel is on the neck of Ireland, thousands of her bone and sinew rush to their desks, and with a glowing pen, hurl paper defiance at the steel armor of her enemies. If circumstances so change as to weaken her enemy, and a chance for Ireland appears on fortune's wheel, thousands of her strong men will rush to arms, don the uniform of the enemy they before denounced, and fight with enthusiastic bravery in their enemy's defence. Whenever any real, manly work is done, it is not for the "Green Sod," but for the glory of what they deem its direst foe. Returned from that, their pen and ink and high-flown, ineffectual words are at the service of their native land. Instance the following:

From the Citizen of this Week.

"By the blood of martyred Jackson, the honest Protestant priest; by the blood of Father Quigley, shed on Penenden Heath; by the valor of the immortal Father Murphy; by the shades of the heroes of the county Wexford, who kept twenty thousand British bayonets in check—'the men who when danger was near, looked death in the eye'—who drove the red coats before their gleaming pikes, like panic-stricken deer before the baying hounds; by the memories of Oulart Hill, Gorey and Enniscorthy, of Vinegar Hill and New Ross; by the murder of Oliver Bond and Lord Edward Fitzgerald; by the noble army of martyrs whose blood is not shed in vain; by the lonely green grave of Wolf Tone "in Bodenstown church-yard"; by the uninscribed tomb of Robert Emmett; by the Red Hand of Hugh O'Neill and Owen Roe; by the patriotism of Lawrence O'Toole, and the glories of Brian Boru; by Sarsfield, Limerick and British faith; by Bremona and Fontenoy; by the plains of Clontarf; by the battles of Benburb and Beal-an-atha-buidhe, on the ever-memorable Blackwater; by the slaughters of Cromwell and the devastations of Elizabeth; by the graves of your kindred slain of famine in '47; by the defeat and humiliation of '48; by the scenes of your childhood, so vividly painted by 'One who would go'; by all these historic memories, we call on you, Irishmen in America, Irishmen in Ireland, now, or never, to strike for freedom."

Old Ireland's saved at last. No enemy could stand long against so large a shot from out so great a bore.

Snake Stories.

We are not sufficiently familiar with the subject of animal and moral affinities to be able to give any explanations of the phenomenon that snake stories are never reliable; but the fact is sufficiently well known, that whenever anybody attempts to tell anything about snakes he is sure to exaggerate most awfully, so that a snake story is universally regarded as synonymous with a bouncer. Men invent more stories about snakes than any other subject. For nearly half a century the Sea Serpent has been a standing theme for Munchausenisms down East, and this Summer the people in the interior of the State have invented a terrible story of a snake in Silver Lake, which appears to be a more dreadful monster than the great dragon of Wantley. Serpents have, from all time until very recently, enjoyed a reputation for hissing, but nobody ever heard a serpent hiss, and naturalists have demonstrated that snakes do not possess any physical qualifications for sibilant exploits. But still the hissing of a serpent is a stereotyped phrase of poets. The Silver Lake snake is stated to have been harpooned and killed, but that will not prevent his reappearance every Summer in the waters of that beautiful little inland sea. Snakes crushed to earth, as our poet says of truth, will rise again; and snake stories are always ticketed for immortality, though they may not have a particle of vital truth in them. The snakes on the head of Medusa are as lively now as any of the black snakes on the hills in New-Jersey, which charm little birds so that they fall down into their open jaws, or as any of the snakes which, when cut in two, immediately unite themselves together again, and glide away as though nothing had happened.

The Old John-street Church.

A meeting of the members of the Congregation of the Old John-street Church was held last evening in the Green-street M. E. Church. Noah Worrell, Esq., presided, assisted by several gentlemen as Vice Presidents and Secretaries. A history of the foundation of the Church and of the introduction and progress of Methodist in America was given by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, who was followed by Rev. Mr. Wheatley in a few general remarks. Chauncey Schaffer, Esq., then gave an exposition of the manner in which the old edifice was now sought to be destroyed. He was much applauded. A Committee were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and instructed to publish them in such papers as they thought proper,—said Committee, however, to make such resolutions disapprove the proposed demolition. A collection to aid this object was taken up, and the meeting adjourned.

The Cushman Celebration at Plymouth, Mass.

The Cushman family and their relatives celebrated at Plymouth, Massachusetts, the anniversary of the Pilgrims, by a pleasant reunion, on Wednesday. The attendance from abroad, it is said, was quite large, a single train from Boston bringing several hundred, most of whom were either direct or collateral descendants of Robert Cushman. There were but few decorations displayed by the citizens, but the mottoes, &c., were generally very appropriate and tasteful.

J. S. Redfield has published a second edition of Dr. W. Bodenhamer's *Practical Observations on some of the Diseases of the Rectum, Anus, and Contiguous Textures*—a work which has now been [illegible] years before the public. It contains a great deal of scientific knowledge, plainly and ably stated and explained, for the benefit of the vast number of persons who suffer from the diseases of which it treats. The chapter on Constipation is worthy of being distributed, in a separate form, among every family in the Union.

☞ The Brooklyn people are very anxious to have the Sound steamboats touch at their side of the river, going and coming. Why not? Is she not bone of our bone, and a part of the about-to-be consolidated City of New-York?

What "Extra Genesee" is—A Hint to Consumers of Flour.

Those accustomed to looking over reports of market prices, cannot fail to have noticed that the tip-top price for Flour has always been set down against the brand "Extra Genesee." There is another fact connected with this brand of Flour that may have surprised some persons, especially those who have had occasion to buy a barrel for home use. Two months ago we reported "most grades of Flour a little lower," and almost every week since the same report has been made. The aggregate of these "declensions" amounts to more than $2 a barrel on common brands; and yet within two weeks "Extra Genesee" has sold nearly as high as at any time in twenty years; and this very week it has brought $12 50 per barrel. The reason for this is that a large number of families will use nothing else. "Extra Genesee" they *must* have, whatever be its price,—and the supply of this brand having been limited, the fortunate holders have been able to obtain their own price.

Now what is this "Extra Genesee?" A number of years since, the best flour was undoubtedly obtained from wheat grown in the "Genesee Country," embracing a dozen or more counties in Western New-York. The superior character of this flour was owing, in part, to the excellent mills in that section. This fact having become known among Eastern consumers, this flour acquired an established reputation, which it has retained long after there was any real grounds for the distinction. Bakers, and those who use large quantities of flour, have been aware of this, and it is seldom that we see the flour unloading at their establishments marked with this practically obsolete brand. Equally good flour is now obtained from wheat grown in Canada, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. But the great majority of families still cling to the old brand as the only one worthy of confidence.

The truth is, not one-fourth of the "Extra Genesee Flour" sold in this market is made from Genesee wheat. As there is more champagne wine sold in New-York City alone than there is produced in the whole country where that wine is native, so there is at least three times more Genesee flour sold than is grown in the whole Genesee Country proper. Much of this brand of flour comes from the extensive mills at Rochester, but it is well known that those mills derive their principal supplies of wheat from the Western States and the Canadas, and in this case Genesee flour means that *made* (not *grown*) in that country, or rather upon the Genesee River.

We have seen thousands of barrels of flour coming down the Western Lakes—especially Lake Erie—branded "Extra Genesee," "From pure Genesee Wheat," "Extra Superfine Genesee," &c. Any one going through the flour stores in this City will occasionally find, on careful examination, evidences that the original marking of barrel heads has been erased and a new one added. We once carefully washed off, from the head of a flour barrel, a blue label, neatly printed in gilt, and found that it covered the manufacturer's mark of a mill in the interior of Ohio. The original branding iron had burned into the wood too deeply to be "planed" off, and so it was covered up.

A lot of the finest Flour we ever saw was made in the western part of Central Virginia—we knew the man who grew the wheat and had it ground—and yet that flour sold for 13 shillings less per barrel in this market than an inferior quality which chanced to have the right marking. Men raised in the very centre of the Genesee wheat country and considered excellent judges of flour, find no difficulty in getting the very best flour at from $1 50 to $3 less than the current prices paid by their neighbors for a *poorer quality of* "Extra Genesee."

The finest, whitest flour is that which contains the greatest proportion of starch, but such flour is not by any means best adapted to supplying the laboring man with the elements of muscle or power. The dark Southern flour usually abounds in gluten—a substance more nearly resembling human muscle; and the man who is obliged on Saturday night, from the scantiness of his weekly earnings, to send home a barrel of dark Southern flour, may console himself with the certainty that his low price flour will yield himself and family more of the needed nourishment than that which would have left thirty to fifty per cent. less of his hard earned money for other necessities.

Our advice to the mass of flour buyers is, to cease to attach so much value to the outer marking upon flour barrels. If not sufficiently experienced yourselves to judge of the quality, go to a reliable dealer and buy flour *warranted good*. If your bread is not as *white* as starch, it may taste quite as well, if you are assured that it is fully as nourishing, and remember at the same time that it costs a great deal less money; though if you throw away your partiality for a particular brand, you will in three times out of four get flour equally good for much less money.

These suggestions are more important this season, as there has been so much grown wheat the present harvest, that the *bona fide* "Extra Genesee" will doubtless be scarce, and continue to command a high price, for the reason above given, viz.: that there are enough private consumers who *will* have it, to keep it above its real value, as compared with other brands.

Lazy "Workingmen"—Their Habits and Conduct.

There are scores of able-bodied men in this City, chiefly foreigners, who call themselves workingmen, that seldom or never work. They drag out a miserable existence by false representations. To-day they apply to the Commissioners of Emigration, representing that they are starving—that they are obliged to sleep out at night, or in the lock-up of the police-station. To-morrow they have a similar story for their countrymen, whom they importune to procure them employment, which they have no notion of availing themselves of: their real object being to get money or clothes. When they succeed they drink the former, and often pawn the latter.

By a similar system of falsehood and imposture, they manage to make out board in the low groceries of Cherry-street, the Points, &c. They remain at each place as long as they are kept—always pretending to pay, but never paying. Thus they make the tour of all the basements of the City. Sometimes they succeed, by their whining tales, in inducing the benevolent to pass their word for some weeks' board for them, representing that they will be sure to be able to pay themselves before the time is expired—without, of course, meaning ever to do so; so that in the end the man who passes his word has to pay himself, as many a victim knows.

And it is persons of this character who are most busy and noisy at "indignation meetings" of the "workingmen." It is they who have most to say about their "rights," "privileges," &c., and against the rich. They are never satisfied or grateful, let them get what they may. Last Winter they would go to the soup-kitchens, and after filling themselves and selling what they could not use to the honest poor, they would parade our streets with banners, inscribed with "Work, or bread." "If we don't get we must *take*," &c.

All should be on their guard against such "workingmen" as these. No one should encourage them in their indolence, because to do so is to injure themselves as well as the public. There is plenty of work for them to do in the country, if they will only go and seek it.

Arrival of Emigrants.

The ship *Antarctic*, Capt. Stouffer, arrived at this port yesterday, with 350 emigrants from Antwerp. The passengers had among them in cash, $12,840 32. Nearly all of them left in the evening train for the West.

Cost of Oil on the Central Railroad.—*The Scientific American* gives the following statistics, showing what a vast amount of oil it takes monthly to lubricate the machinery [illegible] of the cars on the Central Road:

Divisions.	Miles run.	Pints oil used.	Miles run to 1 pt. oil.
Syracuse and Utica	39,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse and Rochester	78,[illegible]	5,984	[illegible]
Total	117,[illegible]	9,070	[illegible]

These returns are for eighteen locomotives on the Syracuse and Utica division, and [illegible] on the Rochester and Syracuse division, during the month of May.

Personal.

Cropsey has just finished a fine picture, which he calls "The Homestead"—a look at which is like a trip into the country and a lounge under cool shadows. It is a delicious scene of quiet Summer beauty. Looking on it, you hear the water rippling over the pebbles, and almost see the trout leap out. "The Homestead" was painted for a gentleman in St. Louis, whither it soon goes. The other picture, just completed, "The Highlands of the Hudson," and a third, "The Valley of the Winooski," promise to add to the author's large celebrity as a delineator of American scenery.

The Albany *Knickerbocker*, in referring to Wm. Ransom, in securing whose editorial services the Albany *Evening Journal* has made a ten-strike, says: "Some six years since he delivered an address before the Young Men's Association, the radicalism of which spoiled for a week the digestive powers of half the old fogies in the city. Wm. Ransom is sound on all questions except the Tariff. Talk [illegible] and [illegible] to him, and he becomes as crazy as Greeley. As he is 'young and willing to learn,' we hope to see him outgrow such 'yaller stage' notions."

Rev. Dr. Cone (Pastor of the Broome-street Baptist Church,) still lies very ill at his residence in Broome-street. His physician thinks he cannot recover, although he may linger for some time longer.

Mr. Peter Embury, long known in this City, whose store was for many years on the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, died on Thursday morning, in the ninetieth year of his age.

Rev. Dr. Murray (Kirwan) preached twice on Sunday last at Montreal, and was to deliver a lecture last evening in the Free Church in that city, on the "Genius and Tendencies of Romanism."

G. Goodrich ("Peter Parley") is spending a few days with his brother, Charles Goodrich, in Hartford.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas is still stopping at the Metropolitan. He remains but a few days in town.

The Trustees of the Ohio Emigration Association have decided on a location in the State of Iowa. The point which to them seemed most favorable is about 120 miles west of Dubuque. The lands in this vicinity are remarkably fertile, the prairie high and rolling, well watered, and convenient to large groves of timber. There is an abundance of coal, limestone and iron in that part of the State.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FEVER AND AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA.—Persons suffering from either of these diseases should apply immediately for [illegible]. [illegible] medicine now before the public that will effect a cure without poisoning those who take it. [illegible] will be refunded in all cases where it fails. It is sold at $1 a bottle, by the Agent F. S. STREET, No. [illegible]-st. For particulars, call and get circular, or see an advertisement in the New-York Dispatch.

RESIDENTS IN AGUE DISTRICTS MAY ALL ENSURE their health the coming season, by taking the new ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, called RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE. [illegible]
GEORGE H. BATES, wholesale agent, No. [illegible] Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO. [illegible] and druggists generally.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of White-st., are now selling off their entire stock of rich Carpetings full 25 per cent. less than Fall prices. Will open on the [illegible] of August an entire stock of Fall Importations, [illegible] in this country.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.
At the fire of the [illegible] instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas, opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr. Thomas; and although the building was destroyed, on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when placed there, except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few papers and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at its greatest heat. C. H. [illegible], Agent.
SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 6, 1855.
I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use.
AUG. 6, 1855. J. F. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga.
A large assortment with "Powder-Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been [illegible], or who have failed to be benefited by [illegible], for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats [illegible], asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. Fitch is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, [illegible] or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only [illegible], that received a medal at the London World's Fair [illegible] others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO.
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

THE PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS.—Their popularity is increasing as the "heated term" advances. They are used extensively, not only in our [illegible] City, but throughout the country, wherever the cooling water brook on its winding way, sings its liquid strains a [illegible] melody, or where
"The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss covered bucket, [illegible] the well."
For sale, wholesale and retail, at the well-known store of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—GREAT IMPROVEMENT JUST COMPLETED.—[illegible] Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now [illegible] himself. [illegible] so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. [illegible]
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, [illegible]
D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

LADIES GOING IN THE COUNTRY WOULD [illegible] fashionable styles, [illegible] low prices. Remember J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

CARPETING FOR FALL TRADE.—[illegible] LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, [illegible] just received per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED, AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Traveling and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls and games [illegible]
ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR sewing machines, should not fail to examine NICHOLS & CO.'s machines, with their late improvements [illegible]
J. E. NICHOLS & CO., No. 410 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL [illegible] Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the [illegible], the envy of imitators. [illegible]
BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, [illegible] BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM [illegible] Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—WE will open this day a large lot of rich Collars and Embroidered Bands, which will be sold very cheap. Also, [illegible] Black Lace Veils from [illegible]
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—[illegible]
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., No. [illegible] Chambers-st., New-York.

SILKS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—JUST RECEIVED [illegible]
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] RUSHTON'S PURE [illegible] AND CREAM SYRUPS. [illegible]

[illegible] A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO. [illegible]

[illegible] FEVEROSEBACO, Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

[illegible] MILD APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. [illegible] A. B. & D. SANDS [illegible] MACPHAIL & CO., Sole Proprietors, London and New-York.

[illegible] WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Pearl-st.

North Carolina Funds Wanted—At 1½ per cent. discount.—Notes on all Virginia Banks, except Wheeling [illegible] bought at the current rates. Dealers in Land Warrants. NOBLE & MECKLEM, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

[illegible] Library Association.—NOTICE.—The Library and down-town office will be closed for the space of two weeks, from Monday, the 20th instant, to Saturday, Sept. 1, inclusive, for the purpose of cleaning, &c. The reading-room will continue open until further notice. J. F. HANFORD, Chairman Library Committee. J. P. Ross, Acting Librarian.

Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 6.—The members are hereby notified to attend the next regular meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, for the purpose of taking action upon the selling of the surplus [illegible] ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

[illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—[illegible] EDWIN MORTON, Jr., Box No. [illegible], Syracuse, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible] WAREHOUSE—STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—[illegible]

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE.—[illegible] SMITH & LORD, No. 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

OLD ESTABLISHED CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—[illegible] W. F. JAMES, No. 117 Broad-st., New-York.

$15,000.—FOR SALE.—An old established business on the west side of the City, and now doing a business of over $15,000 per year, which can be increased to double that amount. Profit 25 per cent. on the sales. About $3,500 cash required. Inquire of INGALLS & CO., No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 13.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE CHEAP.—[illegible] Apply on the premises.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$1,000 BOND OF THE DAYTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD, SECOND MORTGAGE, No. [illegible]—The bond was enclosed to the address of W. F. DOGGETT, Secretary of the Dayton and Western Railroad, at Dayton, Ohio, was mailed on the 18th July last, and never reached its destination. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment of it having been stopped. Apply at DE COPPET & CO.'S, No. 19 William-st.

NOTICE.—A certificate of stock of the Gardiner Gold Mining Company, No. 271, for $500 shares, in the name of GEO. W. MOLBAN, having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the renewal of the same.

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERNERS HOTEL, BERNERS-STREET, LONDON.

VISITORS TO ENGLAND—Will find at the above Hotel [illegible] apartments, moderate charges, and every attention to the comforts of those who may favor Mrs. ASHTON with their patronage.

BOARDING AND SEA-BATHING ON STATEN ISLAND.—Five miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, four miles by stages. [illegible] Inquire of J. S. LAWRENCE, at Mr. MUIR'S, No. 9 John-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES. Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled. All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE. Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized. S. E. COBB & CO., Stock and Land Brokers, No. 12 William-st., New-York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

U. S. PASSPORTS—American citizens, whether native or naturalized, who intend going abroad should avoid trouble and obtain their passports before leaving the United States. Furnished by CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 10 Wall-st.

VERY IMPORTANT FOR LADIES—The [illegible] imported [illegible] for sale at the [illegible] DELUC & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. [illegible] R. G. GRAHAM, No. 585 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-Row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 27 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. [illegible] South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

AN OLD INVENTION.—[illegible] WM. WEBSTER. New-York, September, 1847.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—[illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

NINETEENTH WARD—[illegible] John K. Cunningham, Daniel [illegible] William [illegible]. All Anti-Herrick.

WIRE ROPE—Of every size, strength and degree of [illegible] For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. [illegible]

D. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES FOR SALE—By JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two most experienced [illegible] one as nurse, the other as cook [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] Tillary-st., 2d door from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid, or to do general housework, and do the fine washing and ironing; is a good, plain cook. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. [illegible] 19th-st., near between 1st av. and Avenue A. Can be seen two days. Good City reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THIS DAY, at the 6th-av. Female Servants' office, No. [illegible], between 10th and 11th-sts., for a large number of select servants, including an English nurse and seamstress, and several smart Protestant girls, in every capacity.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged woman, to do [illegible] and take care of children. Can be seen [illegible] at her present situation, No. [illegible] near 3d-av.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a Dry Goods Jobbing House, one who can influence a good trade. None need apply but those who have a good acquaintance. Address Box No. [illegible], Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has had seven years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a public or private school, or would instruct in a private family a limited number of hours during the day. The best of references given from clergymen, principals of academies and others. Address Box No. 28 Post-Office, Jamaica, L. I.

GOVERNESS.—A lady who has had some years' experience in teaching, seeks the position of governess in a family. Has no objection to going abroad or to California. References of the highest respectability given and required. Address C., Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office, New-York, stating requirements.

TEACHER.—A gentleman who has had experience in teaching, and who is now disengaged, desires to take charge of a school in the country. Address S. S. RANDALL, Esq., Supt. City Schools, New-York.

COMPLICATED ACCOUNTS ARRANGED—Unbalanced Books corrected—partnership accounts adjusted by a qualified and experienced accountant who will devote part of his time to any work in this line. The highest City references as to ability and qualifications. Address E. H., Post-Office.

GRAIN DEALERS—Wanted by the advertiser, who is conversant with the business, at one of the best points in Western New-York, a commission for purchasing wheat, barley and oats; would buy all or either kind. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address BARLEY, New-York Post-Office.

AN EXPERIENCED AND ACCOMPLISHED young German Lady, Piano Teacher, who can furnish highly satisfactory reference and testimonials as to her successful method of teaching, amongst others of the celebrated composer, LOUIS SPOHR; wishes to form an engagement with a Ladies' Academy. No objection to go into the country. Please address T. A., office of this paper.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be obtained at the offices of the American &c. Employment Society, No. 12 Bible House, Astor-place; No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn; and No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, a great number of girls, from 12 to 14 and 17 years of age, may be had.

CHURCH SINGING.—A soprano singer, accustomed to sing in the Episcopal and Congregational Churches, is prepared to make an engagement with either. The references are of the first class. For further particulars address J. W., Post Office, Chatham-square.

MALE PRINCIPAL WANTED—For a Public School near New-York, of about 200 scholars. Applications, stating qualifications and salary required, may be addressed to the Secretary, box No. 40 Morrisania Post-Office, Westchester County, New-York.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 282 Broadway.

A BOOK-KEEPER—Whose evenings are unoccupied, would like to employ them in keeping the books of a small establishment for a moderate recompense. Undoubted reference as to character, &c., given. Address A. T., Box No. 1,[illegible] General Post-Office.

MAN WANTED—In a first-class retail grocery store, in Brooklyn, who has had experience in the business. Address I. R. B., Times Office, with reference to late employers.

A STOUT ACTIVE BOY WANTED—To do errands and other work about a store. Address H. K. H., at this Office.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 60 East 20th st., between 4th and Lexington-avs. Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

ENGLISH SERVANTS WANTED—Nurse, cook, waiter girl, chambermaid and coachman, in a private family. Apply at No. 199 Grand-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Wanted, well furnished parlor and bedroom, with partial board, for two gentlemen; location near Union-square, with bath and gas. Private family would be preferred. If suited, would be permanent boarders. References exchanged. Address Box No. 4,000 Lower Post-Office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No. 48 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, about three minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—Very desirable apartments, with board for families or single gentlemen, can be had at No. 165 West 14th st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS—For families or single persons, in a delightful location, near Washington-square. Apply at No. 5 University-place. References exchanged.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—MRS. GLEASON, (late of the Waverley House, Charleston, S. C.,) has opened the spacious and elegant house, No. 1 Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music, where she is prepared to receive permanent or transient guests.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In pursuance of a call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, ordering a Whig Primary Election for delegates to the different Conventions, the Whigs of the Eleventh Ward are hereby notified that the aforesaid Election will be held at the Continental House, No. 138 Columbia-st., between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, 21st inst.

C. W. SCHAFFER,
E. S. COLLINS,
E. W. RICHARDS,

Inspectors appointed by the Dem. Whig Gen. Committee.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—In pursuance with the call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the Whig Primary election of the XVIth Ward, will be held at the Eutaw House, TUESDAY, 21st inst., between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock, A. M.

GEORGE H. MACKAY,
MOSES JACKSON,
G. A. BLAKELY.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, bowells, cuts the crone, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, head for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Staves and header saws on hand.

ELMIRA, N. Y.

Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company,

M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

HARRISON'S AMBROSIAL SHAVING SOAP—A purple round cake, lathers well, its perfume a sweet bouquet. [illegible] TRACT OF HAWTHORN, [illegible] catch its enamoring fragrance.

IRON AND HARDWARE, No. 279 Washington-st., N. Y.—We offer at lowest market prices and in quantities to suit:

Round, Square and Flat Bar Iron,
Scroll, Band, Rod and Hoop Iron,
Horse Shoe Iron and Nail Rods,
Anvils, Vices, Saws, Nails,
Axes, Smith Bellows, Shovels, &c., &c.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARY LYNDON'S PHILOSOPHY.

From the New-Bedford Mercury.

This book is a brave one, and will do a good work.

MARY LYNDON; OR, REVELATIONS OF A LIFE. AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

In one large vol., neatly bound in cloth; price $1.

The success that has attended this charming Revelation with the public is justifying every prediction, and the Press far and near welcome it as "a book which comes fully up to the most favorable criticism."

The following extracts have been gleaned at random from a thousand journals as an example of the universal

EDITORIAL VERDICT:

From the New-York Times. Its worth is large, its original features and individuality of character striking.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser. Mary Lyndon is an American "Jane Eyre."

From Norton's Literary Gazette. The volume is a powerful production.

From the Savannah Journal and Courier. We do not hesitate to pronounce it an extraordinary production.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. Narrated with a dramatic effect, it has an intense purpose.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. An excellent and original work, which every one will read with pleasure.

From the New-Haven Palladium. The story is written with great power.

From the New-Orleans Bee. A work of marked passion, power and interest.

From the New-York Tribune. Intensity of conception and fervor of language characterize the narrative.

From the New-Orleans Crescent. Unquestionably the production of no ordinary mind.

From the Boston Evening Traveller. This is a very extraordinary work.

From the Home Journal. From the pen of a remarkably gifted female writer.

From the N. Y. Evening Mirror. A work of startling originality and suggestiveness.

From the Buffalo Courier. Passages show a high order of talent—and thoughts beautifully expressed and glowing with the touch of genius.

From the Penn-Yan Democrat. The characters are flesh and blood realities.

From the N. O. Picayune. A thrilling autobiography.

From the Bangor Democrat. From the pen of a woman of no ordinary mental power and cultivation.

From the Springfield Republican. The work is of necessity a charming book.

From the Westfield Republican. It tells the story with a pathos and a deep feeling.

From the Bridgeport Republican Farmer. It is not to be ranked among productions which are read to-day and forgotten to-morrow.

From the Rochester Union. The authoress, whoever she may be, has made her mark.

From the New-Bedford Mercury. The book is a brave one, and will do a good work.

From the Philadelphia City Item. An original work, peculiar in character, yet singularly fascinating.

From the N. O. Delta. It will create a sensation in the literary world.

From the Grand Rapids Enquirer. The whole book is a transcript of uncoubted experience.

From the Troy Budget. The marked book of the season.

From the St. Lawrence American. It will become as famous as "Jane Eyre."

From the Portland Advertiser. A work of great power and suggestiveness.

From the Boston Journal. The work is forcibly and graphically written.

From the [illegible] Register. An absorbing and intensely interesting book.

From the Yates County Whig. No common novel, but a bold, original and earnest work.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle. There is a fascination about the book which is irresistible, and it gives food for thought.

From the Cleveland Leader. Written with power and originality of style and thought.

From the Charleston Evening News. A work of unmistakable original power.

From the Bridgeport Standard. As much originality and power as any publication of the day.

From the Savannah Georgian. All the characters and incidents bear the impress of life.

From the Detroit Advertiser. An original work of absorbing interest and sterling excellence.

From the Newark Advertiser. Unquestionably a book of unusual power.

From the Worcester Palladium. Mary Lyndon will be a teacher to the young to avoid life's errors.

From the New-York News. This "Apostle of Woman" is certainly a woman of genius.

From the Hartford Courant. We give it credit for great interest, and a strong and straightforward way of saying things.

From the Providence Post. The author has talent and independence.

From the Buffalo Republic. Written with a great deal of power and full of interest.

From the Utica Herald. A remarkable book; the story is powerfully written.

From the Trenton True American. There is much that is valuable in this book.

From the Boston Courier. A strong minded woman and a champion of woman's rights.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers, No. 222 Broadway.

And for sale by all Booksellers, Traveling Agents, Car Agents, and Newspaper Agents everywhere.

SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Pearl-street, Franklin-square, PUBLISH THIS MORNING,

I.

SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

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It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection of the Institute, and the appointment of its Faculty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn every possible advantage in the education of their children enjoyed by the students of the Free Academy of New-York, or the Colleges of the City and State, and no efforts for the attainment of this object will be spared, either by the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees.

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[illegible]

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs. HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. [illegible]

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, Hon. R. S. Baldwin, A. N. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. L. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 62 Crown-st., New-Haven.

RUTGERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution [illegible] continued in successful operation for a period of [illegible] years. [illegible] Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees:

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YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—No. 161 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Number in a class limited to ten. Circulars at Lockwood's and Stanford's, No. 637 Broadway. References—Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, G. P. CAMMANN, M. D., L. M. HOFFMAN, CHARLES BOOME, N. P. BAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS, Esqs.

A CARD.—H. PRUGNET having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen, on the 12th of September next, in the large house No. 48 East 24th-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details, references and a letter from H. PRUGNET, to be had by addressing as above. ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

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THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 9th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 51 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 66 Wall st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5.

MR. L. DE GRAND VAL'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING INSTITUTE.—Hudson and Washington Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. A first-class institution with a full corps of efficient instructors and every requisite for health and comfort. References—Messrs. CHASTELAIN & POMERLY, and Mr. E. PLUNKETT, No. 6 Broad st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 269 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

AMSTERDAM ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—30 miles West of Albany, on the New-York Central Railroad. Number of boarders limited. Fall Term commences Sept. 4. For circulars, address M. P. CAVERT.

MME. HIX—No. 101 St. Mark's-place, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her Residence, No. 52 East 22d-st.

THE MISSES TISDALE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 136 Dean-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 3.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MADAME F. REINHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will reopen their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 20, at No. 41 9th-st.

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HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 4-story and attic brown-stone house, No. 128 Vanderbilt-av., second door from Myrtle-av., 25x50 feet, with dining-room extension 12x15 feet; dumb-waiter connecting with kitchen; house contains 15 rooms; sliding doors in first and second story; large city rooms, well situated for a family. Apply to R. L. FERRIS, Bank of New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new first class three story and basement brick house, finished in the best style with the modern improvements, and desirably located in South Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of HERMANN E. LUDEWIG, No. 36 Wall-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 2 to 120 acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 187 Broadway, 2d story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM OF 40 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated near the station of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Port Chester. Inquire for particulars of R. B. WESLEY, No. 49 William-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class daguerreian gallery in the thriving city of Chicago, Ill. This gallery is one of the best in the city; has a well established business, and offers to an enterprising artist an opportunity to make a good investment that rarely occurs. For particulars inquire of W. G. CHAMBERLAIN, Chicago, Ill., or WATSON, ENTED & CO., No. 117 Broadway, New York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On Rose and William sts., near Pearl, containing 75 feet 3 inches on Rose-st., 75 feet on William-st., 221 feet on the east, and 225 feet on the west line. Fronting on Rose-st. is the Meeting-House of the Society of Friends, and on William-st. are four 3-story brick houses which are rented for $450 each. For terms, apply to SAMUEL WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl-st., or WILLIAM H. MACY, at Leather Manufacturers' Bank.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler, at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land. Also, to let, the basement and second floors and upper part of houses Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway. Inquire of J. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster-st., from 8½ to 10½ A. M.

A FARM ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE—About 60 miles from New York, of about 175 acres, of which about 25 are woodland, and a peach orchard of about 20 acres, in fine condition, with a new dwelling-house, good barn, &c. It is well adapted to the culture of fruit, grain and grass. For full particulars, inquire at No. 207 Front-st., New York.

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IOWA, ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New-York or Brooklyn property. 640 acres in Michigan; 2,000 in Iowa, in different Counties; 1,000 in Illinois. All of the above tracts are choice land and admirably located. Apply to C. E. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 135 Broadway.

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TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A very superior 3-story and basement house in Lawrence-st., near Myrtle-av. Furniture, which is new and first class, will be sold very low or rented with the house to a small family. Rent $650; with furniture, $700.

Also, house No. 11 Poplar-st.; $450 for the balance of the year.

Also, a neat cottage on Bedford-av.; $250 per year.

Also, the house and three lots of ground on Carroll-st., near Hanson-place, with stable on Cumberland st., for the balance of the year or longer.

Also, a furnished house on the Heights for the balance of the year.

Also, No. 425 Pacific-st.; for balance of the year $325; excellent neighborhood. Several other houses in Williamsburg and Brooklyn, in most excellent neighborhoods, at very low rents. For cards of admission and particulars apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LEASE.—The handsome three story house No. 77 West 20th-st. It is in perfect order and has the modern improvements. Rent $700 a year. Immediate possession. Apply to CHAS. R. HART, 21 William st.

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FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Complete with all the modern improvements and richly furnished, being situated in the upper part of the City, near a public square; is a desirable residence. Address F., at this office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—From 1st Sept., three minutes walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. Apply at No. 43 Exchange-place.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises.

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STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

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AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—GABRIEL RAVEL and the MARTINETTI FAMILY.—THIS EVENING, Aug. 17, will be presented, first time, the gorgeous Pantomime of the GREEN MONSTER. White Knight...Gabriel Ravel | Harlequin......Mary Wells. The fancy Ballet of THE SHEPHERDESS. After which Exercises of the Perpendicular Rope by the Martinetti Brothers.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—BALLET TROUPE OF FRENCH AND SPANISH DANCERS AND FRENCH VAUDEVILLE COMPANY, by several artists from the French Theatre, New-Orleans. The Ballet will include the following talented artists: Senorita SOTO, Mlle. VICTORINE FRANCK, Mlle. NATALIE TILMAN, Mlle HENRI, Mons. CARRIER, Mons. L. TILMAN, Mons. YATES, WITH A FULL CORPS DE BALLET.

FRIDAY, Aug. 17, To commence with vaudeville, in one act, LE PHILTRE CHAMPENOIS. And the Spanish Ballet, LE METAMORPHOSE, and a GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT. Afterwards, first time, MIDI A QUATORZE HEURES, by all the artists. For characters and incidents see bills of the theatre. Doors open at 7; performance commences at 8. Boxes and Parquette ONLY FIFTY CENTS. Grand Ballet and Vaudeville every night this week.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, NEW-YORK.—ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, the eminent French Tragedienne, RACHEL, supported by a full company of distinguished Artists from Paris, will make her First Appearance in America. RACHEL DRAMATIC COMPANY, under the management of RAPHAEL FELIX.

Mlle. RACHEL.
Mlle. SARAH from the Comédie Française, Paris.
Mlle. LIA, from the Porte St. Martin, Paris.
Mlle. DUBREY, from the Comédie Française, Paris.
Mlle. DINAH, from the Odéon, Paris.
Mlle. BREARD, from the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg.
Mme. LATOUCHE, from the Grand Theatre, Lyons.
Messrs. RANDOUX, from the Comédie Française, Paris.
CHERY, Aîné, from the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg.
LATOUCHE, from the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg.
BEAUVALLET (Léon), from the Odéon, Paris.
DIEUDONNE, from the Conservatoire, Paris.
CHERY, Jeune, from the Ambigu, Paris.
BELLEVAULT, from the Royal Theatre, Brussels.
PELLETIER, from the Ambigu, Paris.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MLLE. TERESA PARODI in New-York, since her return from Europe. Grand Concert for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in Norfolk.

M'LLE TERESA PARODI, Assisted by Madame AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH, MAURICE STRAKOSCH, And other Eminent Artists, will give a Grand Concert, the receipts of which are to be appropriated for the relief of the sufferers from the epidemic in Norfolk, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 21. Particulars in future advertisements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FRIDAY, Aug. 17, 1855.—The PYNE AND HARRISON TROUPE.—The Grand Romantic Fairy Opera of CINDERELLA. SATURDAY—MR. BURTON—[illegible]

Tickets.... [illegible]
Orchestra Seats.... [illegible]
Private Boxes.... [illegible]

Box Office open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. to [illegible] P. M., for securing Orchestra seats and Private Boxes only. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE BENEFIT—To be given to Miss FANNY OSBORNE by her friends who sympathize with her in her prolonged sickness, will take place at Wallack's Theatre on SATURDAY, the 18th instant. Further particulars will be duly announced. Tickets can be had at DAMBKIN'S Opera and Concert ticket office, BOLLARD'S music store, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, of Mr. MOSS at the box office of the Theatre, and of members of the Committee.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA.—This Monarch of the Forests, whose size has never been equaled, will be on exhibition for a short time at the Crystal Palace, previous to its departure for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England. Its height was 363 feet; its diameter 30 feet, or nearly 100 in circumference. [illegible] Doors open [illegible] A. M. until [illegible] P. M. Admission [illegible]

[illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—[illegible] DAY, Aug. 17 [illegible] of the GREATEST MAGICIAN OF THE AGE will appear THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 8, in a choice variety of his beautiful feats of magic and ventriloquism. The BEARDED INFANT, with its mother, THE SWISS BEARDED LADY, &c., still here. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—The celebrated Troupe of the Howard Athenaeum, Boston, MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, and continue two weeks, during which time they will give a series of their great BURLESQUE OPERAS, commencing with NORMA, BULA, after which engagement they return to New-York and commence the season, with entirely original productions.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway. This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It is one of the finest works of art ever yet [illegible] great additions have been made to the [illegible] collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

[illegible]
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES [illegible]
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES [illegible]
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case [illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled [illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES [illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS for Ladies, rich engraved cases [illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies [illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled [illegible]
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes [illegible]
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key [illegible]
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers [illegible]
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers [illegible]
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers [illegible]
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding [illegible]
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS [illegible]
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS [illegible]
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All watches warranted to keep good time.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY.—Together with sterling Silver Ware, at low as [illegible]

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, warranted, from [illegible]
ROBERT ROSKELL WATCHES, from [illegible]
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LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, from [illegible]
MAGIC WATCHES, from [illegible]
HUNTING LEVERS for LADIES [illegible]

We have as many as 20 different kinds of WATCHES from which to select, of the most celebrated makers. The Cases of the above Gold Watches are 18 carats fine.

JEWELRY.

FLORENTINE MOSAIC PINS, from.......$10 to [illegible]
FLORENTINE MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from [illegible]
FLORENTINE MOSAIC BRACELETS, from [illegible]
ROMAN MOSAIC PINS from [illegible]
ROMAN MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from [illegible]
ROMAN MOSAIC BRACELETS, from [illegible]

All kinds of Jewelry, including Diamonds, &c., too numerous to mention. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

ALL HAIL!—

What's in a name! Punch did say,
To Louis Napoleon the other day,
LYON'S name is greater than all;
For by his works whole legions fall.

Not men—but rats, roaches, fleas, bugs, &c., succumb to the pill or powder. No one should be without a flask or box. Only 25 cents. No. 424 Broadway, depôt for genuine. Buy no other.

COAL.

COAL.—The celebrated Locust Mountain, range and furnace size, on hand and constantly discharging. Also, Salem Vein and Red Ash, for grates, for sale at lowest market rates, from yard or boats. THOS DYER, 7th av., between 19th and 20 sts.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton, and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No. 26 Gouverneur-st., weight and quality warranted. MAT. CLINTON.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, carted from my yards, Nos. 353 Greenwich-st., 113 Duane-st., and 28th-st., corner of 9th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATSON.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN.—A new article for capping guns and pistols, the only box or primer attached to Colt's revolver, just the thing for any arm, not liable to get out of order; no spring to wind up or to throw out the caps; will keep the caps dry; [illegible] mittens. For plain box, [illegible] Enclose the above-named sum and [illegible] I will send to any address. To the trade, plain box, from one to six dozen, [illegible] in all [illegible] The subscriber also manufactures small articles in brass and iron, dies, embossing tools, and other fancy designs, &c. LEWIS WHITE, No. 16 Trumbull-st., Hartford, Conn.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SHIPPING.—The subscriber is prepared to contract for the sale of pippins to be delivered the coming Fall. They will be packed in new flat hoop barrels and warranted perfect. Also, crab-apple cider and [illegible] vinegar. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Ulster County, N. Y.

[illegible]

A NEW PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

Gen. Sam Houston's Creed on Know-Nothingism.

Interesting Correspondence.

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, Aug. 1.

INDEPENDENCE, July, 1855.

HON. SAM HOUSTON—*Dear Sir*: We the undersigned, citizens of Independence, having for a long time entertained a high appreciation of your character as a citizen, statesman and soldier, and knowing your character for candor on all political affairs connected with our Government, do respectfully request an expression of your sentiments and opinion in regard to the American Order. It has been often asserted, and denied, that you are a member of, or are in favor of the principles advocated by the Order. We entertain the hope, Sir, from the long and varied services that you have rendered your country, that a frank expression of your opinions will not be withheld. We address you, Sir, as citizens, a majority of whom are not members of the Order.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizens,

W. A. BALDWIN, J. C. ELDRIDGE,
H. L. GRAVES, G. B. DAVIS,
J. A. COLLINS, ASBURY DANIEL,
S. G. LIPSCOMB, JABEZ DEAN.

Gen. Houston's Reply.

INDEPENDENCE, TEXAS, Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of yesterday's date was presented to me early in the afternoon. At the present time I feel no hesitancy in expressing my opinion in relation to the American order or its principles. I feel that my fellow-citizens, in whose service I have been so long engaged, are entitled to my views, which, in their opinion, may in any way affect the public interest. At an earlier period of the State canvass, it might have been charged upon me, that I was endeavoring to influence the election in our State; but as the election is so near at hand that my opinions cannot have general circulation, I cannot be charged with interference.

You may rest assured that in relying upon my candor and sincerity, you will meet with no disappointment. Owing to the heated state of the public mind, the influence of Federal patronage, and the desperate efforts which are making to smother American sentiment and quiet the upheavings of the American mind, I expect to receive a full share of vituperation and abuse. A belief, too, that the election in Virginia has strangled the efforts of the American people in regaining their legitimate rights, and vindicating their inherent principles, is, to my belief, fallacious. I regard the result in the Virginia election as highly encouraging to the principles of the order. The efforts used were of the most Herculean and untiring order within the State, and aided and backed by the Federal patronage. In a party contest in the State, an interference on the part of the Federal Administration would have been deemed an outrage. As it is, the old orthodox State of Virginia has received and recognized the right of Federal interference in her State elections. The Democracy of Virginia will yet awake to the proper appreciation of the rights of their Commonwealth and the extension of Federal power.

In treating of a subject which has been so generally and elaborately discussed as that of the American order, it would be difficult to present anything original in the way of argument; hence my aim will be to offer my deductions and conclusions from the facts and arguments of others, and to glance at the causes which have given rise to the present excitement. The movement I regard as one growing out of a great crisis in the affairs of our nation, and the precursor of a sound, healthful and vigorous nationality, which will be commensurate to solve and carry out the great principles of free government, and to prevent the liberties of the country from being destroyed by the machinations of demagogues and factionists, while they continue to chant the syren song of "no danger." At the same time they cry out, "beware of the danger of secret societies." It is true that secret societies have always been dangerous to despots and tyrants. They have even denounced and proscribed Masonry. The Pope, with other potentates, have crushed the ancient order in their dominions. In our own country we have seen its portals leading into its sacred temples, for awhile closed and deserted. Secret societies were then denounced. Thank Heaven, that cloud of fanaticism which for awhile overshadowed it has been dispelled by the light of reason, and it still continues to extend the blessings of its principles to thousands of disconsolate widows and orphans.

The opponents of the American Order exclaim, "It is a political association, and therefore ought not to be secret." I reply, "Yes, it is secret, and [illegible] its objects." Is it the first secret political society that has been organized in the United States? It is as well known as any other historical truth, that General WASHINGTON and many of his compatriots of the Revolution, were members of the Cincinnati Society, in which, if I am not under misapprehension, no man is eligible for membership, even now, unless he is a native American. Was not this a secret society? Was it not purely political? Was not General WASHINGTON, at the time of his death, President of that Society? I should really like to know what the Anti-Americans think of this scrap of history. They cannot deny it. Then I will ask them, what danger has grown out of this secret political society? Is this the only secret political society that has existed in our country for more than half a century? The Columbian Order—known as the Tammany Society—highly influential, maintains its existence without danger to the liberties of the country.

General JACKSON was a member of this society, and I know prominent statesmen throughout the nation who are members of it, and as I myself am one, and understand its principles, I can assert they are patriotic and national. What say the Anti-Americans to these facts?

Can any sane man believe that Gen. WASHINGTON or Gen. JACKSON would have united with any association or order not purely American? Would either have entered into political league where secrecy was enjoined, if they had not approved of the principles of secrecy in political associations? From my knowledge of the character of WASHINGTON, the sacrifices he made for his country, united with his fervid patriotism, and his preference for everything American, I cannot doubt for one moment, if he were now living, he would cheerfully sanction the principles of the American order. From my personal and familiar knowledge of the principles of Gen. JACKSON, I am confident, that were he living, to counteract the policy of European potentates and statesmen to throw upon our shores their refuse population of convicts and paupers, to prevent our ballot boxes and populate our poor-houses, he would most cordially sanction and inculcate the principles of the American order.

The instances which I have given of secret political associations are not the only ones which have existed in our country, and which have been and continue to be practiced by the two political parties. Are not secret caucuses continually held by the political leaders of both parties in Congress? "Oh, yes," it will be answered, "very true; but there is a necessity for this. We have to take care of our parties to form plans for the people to carry out. And if we did not make platforms for them they would not know how to vote upon important subjects." This explains much of the opposition to the present movements of the people. The action of the American Order is only the pulsations of the American heart, which forces liberty through the heart of the masses, and will cause them to reclaim that power and influence which the arts of demagogues and assumptions of "*party leaders*" have appropriated to themselves and generally allowed the people to cast their votes in accordance with their caucus decisions, whether secret or open. Should the American movement succeed, as it must, if our liberties are preserved, many good easy souls, who feel seated in power, will have to yield that power, which has been used in directing the people to carry out their edicts, prepared in caucus and proclaimed by conventions. The cry of Abolition has been raised by the Anti-American party in the South, for no other purpose than to alarm their fears and strangle the American feeling.

Have not the two parties for years past charged each other with being identified with abolitionists, as it suited party interest? The American Order have given their platform to the world. I perceive by the intelligence of the day, that one of the oldest Democratic statesmen, the standard bearer of the party, Gen. CASS, has approved the platform of the American Order, as proclaimed to the world by the Convention at Philadelphia.

From '50 to '54, abolition appeared to have died away. Its notes were seldom heard; or if heard, not heeded. The compromise of '50 had silenced faction, and the last Congress at its meeting, though composed of nearly 300 members, claimed but four abolitionists in both Houses. Now they are formidable in numbers! What has produced this wonderful revolution? Was it not brought about under the present Democratic Administration, which came into power by a greater majority than any preceding one? Where there was a contest, I ask, how so powerful?

What first broke it down and built up the Free-soil and Abolition majority against it? Was it not the Nebraska bill? Does any one acquainted with the facts doubt it? Was not that measure concocted in a secret caucus of seven persons? It surely was; and endorsed by the President, and by his influence carried through Congress in violation of the platform of both political parties, proclaimed at Baltimore. Had not the President given reiterated pledges that he would discourage the agitation of the Slavery question in and out of Congress, and elsewhere? Were those pledges redeemed by him? Was not this measure the first thing to renew the agitation since 1850? No candid man can suppose the contrary.

It was regarded by moderate men at the North, good Democrats, who always stood by the South, as a breach of good faith; and they either opposed the Administration, or would not give it their support. This measure caused audible expressions of disapprobation by many who aided in electing the President. But there were other causes, and all united, gave rise to the American Order. The selection of the President's Cabinet, although it was highly exceptionable to the Democratic party, they made an effort to swallow it. General discontent was growing up in the country. This feeling was aggravated by a report that an agreement was made between a Catholic Bishop and Gen. PIERCE, conditioned that Gen. PIERCE was to receive the Catholic vote, and in the event of his election, a situation in his Cabinet should be given to a member of the Catholic denomination. As this was published and not denied, it was believed. Nor was this all—foreigners were selected to fill important missions to foreign Governments, to the exclusion of American statesmen. About this time it was ascertained that an unusual number of *convicts* and *paupers* were thrown upon our shores from European prisons and poor-houses. The belief obtained that these classes of emigrants were thrust upon us by the policy of foreign Governments, who never can bear us good will so long as we remain a free and independent people. These facts, in connection with general discontent towards the Administration, with threats made in Catholic newspapers and periodicals, seemed at once to arouse the people and admonish them to prepare for the apprehended contest. The cry was then raised by the Anti-Americans that the objects of the American Order was the proscription of Catholics and foreigners. This I deny! The threats and denunciations came from the Catholic journals, which gave the alarm to Protestants and Americans. The design of the American Order is not to put down Catholics, but to prevent Catholics putting down Protestants. The members of the Order would not, nor do they intend to interfere with the Catholic religion, or their mode of worship; but at the same time we are not willing to place power in the hands of those who acknowledge or owe temporal allegiance to any foreign prince, king or potentate. Again, it is said the principles of the American Order proscribe foreigners, and are intended to extend the period of naturalization. I do not regard this principle as proscriptive. I understand foreigners to be protected in the full enjoyment of all their civil rights, and exercising whatever religious opinions or mode of worship they may prefer. No one wishes to abridge those privileges.

The possession and exercise of political rights are distinct matters. Females and minors possess and enjoy civil rights, yet they are not capable of exercising the political right of suffrage. This is a constitutional right of all qualified natives. The extension of that right to those who are not natives, is a matter of grace and favor of the Congress and of the Constitution. Congress has the power to invest foreigners with the right upon such conditions as may be thought proper and expedient for the well-being of the Republic.

The teachers of the modern school, who claim to be the only Democrats or patriots in the country, admit "that some modification in the naturalization laws might be well enough." They take care not to say how far they are willing to go. Are they willing to extend the period of probation to twenty-one years? If they are not, I am. If such laws were passed they could not affect those who are already naturalized, and who enjoy the full benefits of our institutions.

Nor would it prejudice the claims of those who might have reached the American soil at the time of the passage, or going into operation of such laws. Such a measure, I should think, ought to be hailed by naturalized foreigners and those whose claims to naturalization have commenced with as much joy as if they were native Americans. If not on their own account, they should at least, hail it on account of their children. The foreigners who have been naturalized in our country are generally of a class, who would feel it a poor compliment paid them to place convicts and paupers on a footing of equality with them; or to say that such beings were entitled to the considerations which are due the naturalized citizens.

I am in favor of excluding from our shores persons who cannot come to the country with a certificate from our consular agents in the country which they leave, representing them as persons of good character; or if they have been guilty of political offences in their country, to state the same, that a proper allowance might be made by our government. I am becoming suspicious of the teachers in these days of UTILITARIAN politics. And before I enlist under the leaders of modern Democracy I wish to known of them whether they stand on the JACKSON, or CALHOUN platform. Between their platforms there was an essential difference. JACKSON'S was the Constitution and the Union. This is the platform upon which I stand, and if, as has been asserted, the American party is down, the battle over and victory won, I shall only feel mortified to witness, at my period of life, after having looked upon so many vicissitudes of my country, to see an Anti-American feeling triumph. One consolation, at least, will be left me. While the triumphs of American principles were reverberating throughout the Union, I was silent. When these principles are said to be in eclipse, I come forward with cheerfulness and declare that I believe the salvation of my country is only to be secured by adherence to the principles of the American order.

A triumph is claimed by Anti-Americans, based on the supposition that all Councils will be broken up, from the fact that some withdrawals have and may continue to take place. In all cases within my knowledge, where withdrawals have occurred, a greater number were added to the Order than seceders. Occasionally men have joined the Order from motives which did little credit to its principles, and remained members for months. Their motives can only be inferred from their actions. They remained quietly until nominations were made, in which they were not quite so fortunate as they much desired to be. Those persons soon after withdrew from the Order, denouncing it as an "UNHOLY, DARK LANTERN SOCIETY."

In many cases, seceders have regarded themselves as highly qualified teachers of the newfangled politics in Texas. But not of the good old Jefferson and Jackson Democracy. The present is a momentous epoch in the annals of our country.

A vast responsibility devolves upon us. We are acting in the present but for all future generations. We are accountable to posterity. We have received a heritage from our fathers. Shall we regard it with care, and transmit it unimpaired to our children? Shall we remain American? Shall we remain national? or shall we surrender ourselves to demagogues and party leaders? Or shall we sell our birthright for a mess of pottage?

We have a high and holy duty to perform to our country, and if we, as Americans, cannot maintain and preserve our freedom! is it possible, or even probable, that we will find a safer depository in the hands of foreigners, or the satellites of a Pope? whose system of religion pursues all American Protestants with denunciations while living, and denies their bodies burial after death in Catholic countries. Is it a crime or even a fault in Americans who seek to resist an influence so adverse to the principles of free Government? Is it proscription to fortify ourselves against all encroachments upon religious, or political freedom? If it is wrong, then I am wrong. If it is right, then I will maintain the right.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

SAMUEL HOUSTON.

Gen. Thomas J. Rusk on the Same Subject, With Some Others.

From the Henderson (Texas) Democrat.

NACOGDOCHES, Saturday, June 30, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 20th inst. has been received. At the time it reached here I was away from home, or it would have been answered earlier.

The attempts which you mention as having been made to produce the impression that I favored the Know-Nothing movement, are entirely erroneous and without foundation. I have regarded their efforts, from the beginning, as intended to secure office and political power, without any other means to be used than so far as they were likely to secure the object.

The ostensible hostility to Catholics and foreigners, as well as the bold professions in favor of the Union, doubtless partook upon the same principle that actuated Gen. SCOTT when he was so charmed with the "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent." This is sufficiently proved by the forty odd votes to admit the Catholics in the Know-Nothing Convention recently held in Philadelphia.

That a few patriotic Democrats have joined them I have no doubt, but a large majority are disappointed aspirants for office, Whigs and Abolitionists.

Their secrecy is highly objectionable. No party can be safely trusted with power who do not openly and distinctly avow their principles. The oaths which it is understood they take are illegal, tyrannical and at open war with the fundamental principles of our Government. They are a direct encroachment upon the personal liberty and individual responsibility which is the very groundwork of our free institutions. It is the highest privilege as well as the sacred duty of every American citizen to vote for measures and men under the guidance of his own best judgment. How can he surrender that right to a midnight Council, and bind himself by oath to carry out what they may dictate, and fulfill his obligations to himself, his country and his God as a freeman? The thing is absurd! He must, in the very nature of things, frequently go against either his judgment or his oath; and that too, in cases where the most vital interest of his country may be involved.

I, however, regard the Know-Nothing party as already broken down. They have been signally overthrown in Virginia, where they boasted of great strength. Many of the leading patriotic Whigs, especially in the Southern States, have not only refused to join, but have made war upon them. At the North, as all the elections show, they are Abolitionists. At the South they profess to be Pro-Slavery men. How can such a party succeed? The Whigs are disorganized if not disbanded; no one can mistake the rock on which they split.

The field is therefore open to the Democracy, and our course and policy, in my judgment, is clear and unmistakable. If we desire to succeed as a party, and to secure the best interests of the country, we must drive out of our ranks that cursed faction of Free-Soilers and Abolitionists, who, determined to rule or ruin, have distracted, jeopardized the Union, and brought defeat upon our party. We cannot get along with them. Mr. POLK kept a number of them in office; they showed their gratitude by keeping up confusion in the ranks, and then caused the defeat of Gen. CASS. Gen. PIERCE, no doubt with good intentions, placed many of them in office. The result has been disastrous; they have brought confusion and distrust into the ranks of the party, and serious injury to the Administration.

They may threaten, if driven out, to defeat the Democratic party. I do not believe they have the power, but if they have, I would prefer defeat to my share of the victory, with such men. If we were free from this incubus, many talented, influential and patriotic Whigs would join us, and true men everywhere would rally to our standard.

I think it is a great mistake to suppose that the Free-Soilers can control the Northern and Western States; my judgment is, that if the Democracy will sustain, as they ought to do, such men as are not tinctured with this heresy at the North and West, the true Democrats will soon put down the Abolitionists in most of the non-slaveholding States.

I have no desire to conceal my opinions. You can speak of them as you think proper, but my letter has been written in a hurry and without leisure for revision, and not with a view to publication. I regard the battle with the Know-Nothings as over and the victory won, and to come out now and publish a letter might look like I wished to appropriate to myself the credit justly due to others.

Truly your friend, THOS. J. RUSK.

M. N. ECTOR, Esq.

EPIDEMICS.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk.

From the Norfolk Herald of Tuesday.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NORFOLK, Monday, Aug. 13, 1855.

It having been recommended to me by the clergy, and numerous citizens of Norfolk, that an early day be set aside as a suitable occasion for prayer to the Almighty, that He would look down upon the afflicted city with compassion, and in His infinite mercy stay the dreadful scourge that is prevailing to some extent at present in our midst.

Therefore I, HUNTER WOODIS, Mayor of Norfolk, believing that such an observance to be not only proper, but highly becoming a Christian community, would set aside to-day, (the 14th inst.,) as a public day of penitence and prayer, and earnestly request my fellow citizens to pay all due respect to the same, and to suspend all business operations during its continuance. HUNTER WOODIS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
NORFOLK, Monday, Aug. 13, 1855.

Report of deaths in the city by the fever during the 48 hours ending this day, at 3 P. M.:

Mrs. RUSSELL, aged 65 years, and daughter, 34, on Woodside's wharf; Mrs. [illegible], 40, in [illegible]'s lane; WM. WIGNER, aged 60, Bute-street, occupation in the infected district; JOHN B. STAPLETON, 38, from the Navy-Yard; Mr. A. KAYTON, 60, Main-street, (opposite Bank-street;)—— TAYLOR, a lad of 17, at the Exmett House, Union-street; —— BROWN, 60, in Williamson's lane, head of a family that moved from Barry's row the night of the fire—total, 8. In the Hospital, 3.

T. G. BROUGHTON, Secretary.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—About 2 o'clock last Sabbath, a stranger, carrying an oil-cloth bag in his hand, was seen staggering in Main-street, opposite Bank, it was supposed from the effect of liquor; but on turning into the entry to go up a flight of stairs to Dr. CONSTABLE'S office, he fell, and in less than fifteen minutes expired. Upon inquiry it appeared that he was one of several boarders at a house which had been closed, and he was left in it sick with the fever, without attendance or necessaries of any kind; that in the last stage of the disease, when the victim is mocked with the deceptive consciousness of returning health, he went out in order to procure a permit to go to the hospital—but had just strength to reach the spot mentioned when he became exhausted, and death closed the scene. His name, we learn, was STAPLETON, an Irishman, about two years in the country, and had been employed in the navy-yard. In somewhat more than an hour he was taken away in a hearse for interment.

The houses at the Lambert's Point race-course have been rented and fitted up for the accommodation of the sick, who were removed there from the temporary hospital near Oak Grove yesterday afternoon. The situation, though more remote from the city, being about four miles distant by land, and three by water, is in all respects an eligible one.

Cholera at Fort Riley—Additional News.

From the Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Aug. 5, 1855.

The least railroad accident, steamboat explosion, &c., with sometimes very little damage, is duly reported to you; I consider it, therefore, my duty, to give you an account of the ravages caused by cholera at Fort Riley, K. T.

Some two weeks ago, Major OGDEN, with four hundred citizens, mechanics, stone-cutters, laborers, &c. went out to Fort Riley, for the purpose of erecting buildings and stables to be occupied during the coming winter by some dragoon companies.

Until last Wednesday the whole command was very healthy, and got along well with their buildings, when the cholera made its appearance, and in 48 hours—*i. e.*, from Wednesday until Friday noon, it took forty-five to fifty persons to a better world.

Major OGDEN died last Friday. The wife and two children of Major WOODS, the wife of Major ARMISTEAD; Sixth Infantry, and forty-five or forty-six citizens, died. All the troops had left, except the Band and Staff of the Sixth Infantry, one of which, the Quartermaster's-Sergeant, died also.

Yours, C. N.

Inhospitable Treatment of Citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

From the Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 14.

The inhospitable treatment of the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth by all the neighboring towns is without precedent. During the visitation of yellow fever in 1821 and 1826, the adjacent towns gave some expression of sympathy and humane feeling; but in 1855 we find the sapient "young America" which has risen up, instead of following the humane conduct of their fathers, giving evidence of their barbarity in every pusillanimous way, such as stopping steamers and cars, and threatening with a shower of bullets any poor soul who, fleeing from the pestilence, dares to touch their soil. We find Baltimore, Richmond, and even the little towns of Suffolk, Smithfield, Weldon, E City and Hampton, not only not offering succor, but positively forbidding, under pains and penalties, all persons from coming within their respective limits, and excluding all goods, wares and merchandise from either town from being brought within their boundaries. And to cap the climax, Col. WRIGHT, the military commandant at Fortress Monroe, has stationed armed sentinels to prevent anybody from landing on any part of the Point, even outside the garrison. We do not complain of precautionary sanitary measures, though the yellow fever is not contagious, and there is no danger in ministering to those who are sick in the uninfected regions to which they may go, but the excessive caution and want of humanity constitute the outrage of which we complain.

We are glad to see that the Petersburg *Express* condemns the action of the Councils of Richmond in requesting the James River boats to discontinue their trips to that city.

Treatment of the Yellow Fever.

Captain JONAS P. LEVY, late of the U. S. Transport ship *America*, who has had hundreds of cases of yellow fever under treatment, says he never knew of a case terminating fatally after observing the following directions: Dissolve in a wine glass of water, a table-spoonful of common salt, and pour the same into a tumbler, adding the juice of a whole lemon, and two wine glasses of castor oil. The whole to be taken at one dose, (by an adult.) Then a hot mustard foot-bath, with a handful of salt in the water—the patient to be well wrapped in blankets, until perspiration takes place freely. On removal to bed, the feet of the patient to be wrapped in the blanket. Afterwards, apply mustard plasters to the abdomen, legs and soles of the feet. If the headache is very acute, apply mustard plasters to the head and temples. After the fever has been broken, take forty grains of quinine and forty drops of elixir of vitriol to a quart of water. Dose—wine glass full three times a day. Barley water, lemonade and ice water, may be used in moderation.

Invasion of Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 8.

The Texas mails of this morning bring us accounts of an organization of a military force within the United States, and in aid of the revolution in Northern Mexico. The San Antonio *Ledger* of the 28th contains a letter from its correspondent, dated at Leone River, on the 19th of July, detailing "the movements of the auxiliary force intended for the overthrow of the SANTA ANNA Government in Mexico, and the establishment of a Government favorable to the interests of Texas." The first part of the expedition arrived at that place on the 15th ult., and men were said to be coming in hourly in great numbers, and to be expected with great anxiety on the other side of the river. The party was expected to cross within five days—that is to say, about the 24th ult. They are under the command of Capt. W. B. HENRY, late of the Texan volunteers.

Accompanying this correspondence is an address by Capt. HENRY to the people of Texas, and a proclamation addressed to the Mexicans.

The address to the people of Texas announces the purpose of himself and his companions "to engage in the revolution now existing in the Mexican Republic, to displace the far-famed SANTA ANNA, and establish a new republican form of government—a government more favorable to the interests of Texas, enlightened in its views, and *with the final intention of extending the proud American Eagle over its protection*."

He appeals to Texas, in the strength of her revolutionary experience and example, and incites them by representing the bordering country of Mexico as the refuge of Indian marauders, who perpetrate crimes, robberies and murders within Texas, which distress "all lovers of peace and order." It is on the interest of "peace and order" that Mexico is invaded.

The proclamation to the Mexicans, published alongside of the other in the same paper, talks much more mildly than that intended for the Texans. It does not have a word about extending the American eagle over Mexico, but declares the wish to see the Mexicans govern themselves.

"Our only wish, the only reward we seek for, and with which we shall return happy to our firesides, is to see, reestablished the federal system, and to secure treaties by which the interests of both countries shall be protected, and which will allow us to exchange our products with yours, without fear of molestation, under the protection of just and equitable tariffs, thus giving a new impulse to the prosperity of both countries."

Nothing is stated in this paper to give us an idea of the numbers collected for this foray across the borders.

The Austin *State Times*, of the 28th ult., says, within a few weeks more than twenty runaway negroes have passed at no great distance from that city, on their way to Mexico, and adds:

"The number of negroes fleeing from their masters and endeavoring to reach Mexico, makes it imperiously necessary something should be done to arrest the evil. We can see no more feasible plan than the one long since suggested. By aiding the liberal party in Mexico we can accomplish an arrangement which will make Slavery as secure in Texas as any State in the Union."

The New-Orleans *Delta* regards the success of the revolutionists in Mexico as already certain, and with reference to the result says: that next to the removal of all restrictions on commercial intercourse between Mexico and this country, the most important benefit of both nationalities will be the opening of the former to emigration from the United States:

"The statesmen who lead the present revolution are thoroughly aware of the fact to which we allude, and have pledged themselves not only to overthrow SANTA ANNA himself, but his policy also. We cannot regard their success, therefore, as a mere change of dynasties, to which Mexico is somewhat accustomed. We believe it will mark the opening of a new and propitious era in the history of the country. In free commercial intercourse and unrestricted emigration, we perceive her only chance of reconstruction, and on that account we sympathize warmly with the cause of ALVAREZ and his friends. Let them go ahead!"

From the Daily True Delta of Aug. 8.

A correspondent of the San Antonio *Ledger*, writing from Leona river, July 19th, says:

"I embrace the first opportunity offered to inform you of the movements of the auxiliary forces intended for the overthrow of the SANTA ANNA Government in Mexico, and the establishment of a Government favorable to the interests of Texas. The first of the expedition arrived here on the 15th inst., and everything appears favorable to the cause. The men are coming in hourly and in numbers. Information has reached here of great interest to the cause."

The people are said to be anxious on the opposite bank of the river, for the arrival of the auxiliary troops from Texas. Great enthusiasm prevails among the men. In less than five days the first party will cross the Rio Grande. Captain HENRY, of the late Texas volunteers, is expected to be in command for the present. I enclose you his address to the people of Texas, which you will please publish, and also the pronunciamento or proclamation intended to be circulated among the Mexicans, on the arrival of the auxiliaries. It is to be hoped that the people of Texas will come forward in the matter and give that aid which is expected at their hands. Col. JOHN S. FORD is looked for here with great anxiety, and with a considerable reinforcement.

News from the Mountains.

From the Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

WHITEHEAD, K. T., Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

G. P. BEAUVAIS, of St. Louis, is in from the mountains, and reports all well with our soldiers, and says the Indians do not intend to fight. He saw RED LEAF and SPOTTED TAIL, the brother and son of OLD BEAR, who told him that they had led the band who had killed and robbed the mail party last Fall, and that they were waiting for the officers of the United States to come and do with them as they pleased. They had believed that they ought to be avenged for BEAR'S death by killing all who belonged to the United States; but since then they had thought that their Great Father at Washington was not responsible for the indiscretions of Lieut. GRATTAN, and had changed their minds, and desired to renew their friendly relations and to be good children; and that they were willing to surrender themselves to death for the peace of their nation.

BEAUVAIS met eleven emigrant trains with wagons and cattle. All were getting along safely. He met our soldiery also, and they were doing well. Some of them had reached Fort Laramie.

A Queer Trial Under the Liquor Law.

Correspondence of the Watertown Reformer.

THERESA, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

On Friday evening last the first case of infringement of the new Liquor Law in the town of Theresa, was tried before Esquire CORNWALL. The warrant was issued on the application of the Supervisor, FRANKLIN PARKER, Esq. After a very irregular and informal trial, in which it was indisputably proved that the prisoner was very much intoxicated, and that, too, on stolen liquor, the Justice was about to pronounce sentence upon him, when a person present moved "that the prisoner be discharged with [illegible] reprimand."

The Justice had commenced a "curtain lecture" to the condemned, when it was suggested by some one in the room that the Court had no authority for the course he seemed inclined to take. This was unfortunate, for things were going on swimmingly before, and His Honor closed his reprimand in its incipient stage.

The question was debated and dropped. The prosecutor himself then advised the release of the prisoner, and offered to stand "between the Court and all harm." His reasons were these—the law says, "It shall be unlawful for any person to be or become intoxicated in any store, grocery, lane, street or public square, and for each offence he shall be liable to a fine of $10, to be sued for and recovered in the same manner as fines in the fourth section of this act," &c. He urged that the word *liable*, as used in the above connection, gave the Court the privilege of fining, as much as $10, or less than that, or of omitting the fine altogether.

After due deliberation, it was unanimously decided that the Court should have until 9 A. M. of Saturday, in which to decide on the intricate points presented.

The costs, on the morning of Saturday, appeared to be $2 75, *and judgment was rendered for that amount.*

The case presents points not heretofore decided in any of the higher courts.

General Land Office—Re-survey of the Base Line in Kansas Territory.

From the Washington Union, Aug. 15.

Instructions were issued some time since to examine the base line in Kansas Territory for sixty miles, in order to test its accuracy. On examination, the whole line was found to be so totally defective that it was deemed indispensable to resurvey and relocate it. This base line, upon the accuracy of which all the other surveys depend, had been completed a distance of one hundred and eight miles west of the Missouri river. It was approved without being tested by the Surveyor-General, upon the oath of the contractor and his men that it was located on the parallel of 40 deg. north latitude; but this approval was not understood to cut off or preclude further operation. By recent letters it appears that this base line has been re-surveyed. It is said that the lands lying between the first correction line and the base line are being subdivided into townships. The work is rapidly progressing to an early completion.

A RARE INSTANCE.—The pulpit of the South Church was occupied yesterday, forenoon and afternoon, by two brothers, Rev. BROWN EMERSON, senior pastor of the Church, and Rev. REUBEN EMERSON, of South Reading. The former is in his 78th year, and the latter in his 84th, and both have been pastors of churches more than *half a century* each. The entire ordinary service of the Sabbath, with the additional labor of the admission of Church members and the administration of the Sacrament, were conducted by the two venerable pastors, indicating a rare degree of mental and physical vigor.—*Salem Gazette.*

The Lynchburg *Virginian* announces the discovery of an alum spring near that city.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Aug. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is moderate and readily met at $6 25@$6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 12½ for Pots, ᵽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Exhibits less activity, without change in value. The sales of the day include 600 pkgs. Java at 14½c.; 150 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@11¾c., and 400 Rio at 10c.@10½c. ᵽ lb.

COTTON—Notwithstanding the unfavorable tenor of the *America's* accounts, this staple has continued in fair request, and is still pretty firmly held. The receipts are rather light, and the available stock here though moderate in extent, is not pressed upon the market.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas
Ordinary, ᵽ lb.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair	12	12¼	12¼	12¼
Fair	12½	12½	12½	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still on the advance. Light receipts and a limited stock still exert a favorable influence on the market for desirable kinds, which are in fair request, for home use, and moderately inquired for by shippers, at buoyant rates, a further partial improvement of 12½c. ᵽ bbl. having been established to-day. There is not much doing in common qualities, and these are irregular in value. The English advices published this morning have had but little effect on the business. Most of what Flour is offering for sale was made from old Wheat; Flour made out of new Wheat is as yet scarce. Two parcels of new Ohio, respectively branded "Kent's Extra" and "Excelsior Mills," arrived to-day. They were favorably regarded by the trade,—the quality being fully as good as the Flour bearing the same brands last year. The day's sales amount to 6,700 bbls. within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 00 @ 8 12½
Ordinary State	8 12½@ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½@ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 50 @ 9 25
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 12½@ 9 37½
Common to good Ohio	9 00 @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @10 00
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 00

Canadian is scarce and wanted at full prices. The day's business consists of 700 bbls. superfine to extra, at $9 50@$10 50, and sour at $8@$8 50 ᵽ bbl. Southern still favors buyers. The bulk of the supply now here is from new Wheat. It is not in very great favor with buyers, especially for shipment, but there is a steady increase in the demand for it. The day's transactions add up 2,300 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 75@$10 50 ᵽ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce, and worth $7@$9 for fine and superfine, ᵽ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in, at $4 50@$4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ᵽ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat remains in poor supply and good request at advanced rates. The receipts of new, so far, have been quite limited, and there is not much prospect of their becoming heavier, for a few weeks more. These circumstances enable holders to obtain very high prices. The day's sales reach 17,500 bushels Southern at $2 10@$2 20 for white; and $1 95@$1 98 for red, ᵽ bushel. Rye is still rare and firm. Small sales of new were made to-day at $1 27@$1 30 ᵽ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are less freely offered, and as the demand has slightly improved, prices exhibit greater firmness; State and Western now bringing 51c.@55½. Corn is more sought after, but its comparative scarcity and enhanced value interfere with transactions. Western mixed is still the most abundant kind, but Southern is coming forward rather more freely, and we may soon expect a good supply of it. It is, perhaps, a little too early to look for new Northern, but this will shortly be arriving in fair quantities. The day's movements comprise 53,000 bushels at 90c.@92c. for Western Mixed; and $1 10 for Southern White, ᵽ bushel.

HAY—The market is quiet but firm, as before quoted.

HOPS—Continue inactive and depressed, with only retail sales of last year's crop at 17c.@19c, ᵽ lb.

IRON—About 140 tons Scotch Pig changed hands today at $30 50@$31 50, usual terms, ᵽ ton.

LATHS—Are salable and steady at old quotations.

LEAD—Is in rather better demand, but no important sales have been effected and prices are unchanged.

MOLASSES—Some light sales of New-Orleans were reported at 34c.@35c. ᵽ bushel, but the market rules quiet and somewhat unsettled.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is held at $3@$3 12½ ᵽ 280 lbs., with a moderate inquiry. Spirits Turpentine is more in request and now commands 43c. ᵽ gallon. Tar and Rosin are without material variation.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain as previously reported. There is not much doing in Linseed, but this is pretty stiffly held, at 93½c.@94c. ᵽ gallon. More inquiry prevails for Lard Oil, which is rare and steady at former figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet,—the light receipts and enhanced claims of owners impeding operations. The day's sales add up 660 bbls., in lots, at $19 87½ for New Mess; $17 for do. Prime; and $19 62½ for Old Mess, ᵽ bbl. Cut Meats continue quite scarce and somewhat nominal, at 10½c. for Hams and 9c. for Shoulders—100 hhds Bacon Shoulders brought 10c. Lard is doing better; the day's sales include 600 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 11c.@11½c. ᵽ lb. Beef continues pretty active at full rates; 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$12 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, do., ᵽ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $21@$25 ᵽ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid, at from $15@$16 ᵽ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@24c. for choice do., ᵽ lb. Cheese is selling at from 5c.@9½c. ᵽ lb.

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, with only retail sales at $5 87½@$6 50 ᵽ 100 lbs. The receipts are in excess of the wants of buyers and promise to increase. Hence, they exercise a depressive influence.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile purchased at 10½c.@10¾c. ᵽ lb.

SUGARS—The market is a little brisker, but not firmer, sales having been made since our last of 800 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, &c., at 5½c.@7½c., and two cargoes of Manila, in bags, to go South, at 6½c. ᵽ lb.

TALLOW—We heard that 10,000 lbs. prime brought 12c. ᵽ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected at 41c.@41½c. ᵽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Pending the arrival of the *America's* mails, there was not much disposition to operate, and in consequence the engagements to-day were very moderate, with increased heaviness in rates. Produce continued so rare and dear that it was almost out of the reach of shippers. This circumstance also retarded the business.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being analyzed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

PAINTS! PAINTS!—For building, fences, roofs, &c., at 1½c. a pound; White Lead, 7c. do.; Zinc, 8c.; Preble's Boiled Oil at 75c. a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., 50c., at No. 113 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. Preble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents. Machinery Oil, 60 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 113 Maiden-lane New-York. J. H. SMITH.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN MANTEL AND SLATE CO. CAPITAL $500,000. SHARES, $50 EACH. JACOB CHORNWELL, President. [illegible]

1,000 SHARES [illegible] AUGUST 3, 1855.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

[illegible] ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities: [illegible]

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at Canton, Bombay, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Madras, Singapore. CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON. [illegible]

$750,000.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—[illegible] SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, [illegible] Treasurer of the Company, No. 1 Centre-st., New-York, or to WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st. New-York, Aug. 3, 1855.

KISSAM & TAYLOR, No. [illegible] Wall-st., General Bank Business. [illegible] E. P. KISSAM, Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America. W. R. TAYLOR, Jr. REFERENCES: Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank, National Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES: [illegible] E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 38 Pearl-st., [illegible] NEW-YORK, July 28, 1855.

ON SALE. CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.) CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.) CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds. CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds. CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds. CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, [illegible] William-st.

M. MORGAN & SON, No. [illegible] Wall-st., offer for sale the following bonds: STATE OF TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS due in 1892, interest payable January and July in this City. CITY OF MEMPHIS SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS due in 1884. These bonds are endorsed by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and interest is payable in January and July in this City. MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS due 1880, interest payable May and November in this City.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: RICHARD LATHERS, Esq., President; JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President; JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President; DOUGLASS ROBINSON, Secretary; JAMES WILLIAMS, Marine Inspector; and WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., as Counsel.

DIRECTORS NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of the [illegible] Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, on MONDAY, the [illegible] day of September next, at 12 o'clock. GEORGE W. REID, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 28, 1855. NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, [illegible] July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO. THE PAPER of the above Institution will be redeemed at one per cent. discount by the undersigned. W. CLARK & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st., [illegible] of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.,) New-York. Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold [illegible] Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—[illegible] Apply to E. H. [illegible], No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by KIRTLAND & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, Office No. [illegible] William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of CORNING & CO., New-York, and J. CORNING & CO., New-Orleans, is dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. JOHN [illegible], of New-Orleans, retiring from the concern. The business of J. CORNING & CO. [illegible] will continue the business under the name of CORNING & CO., and will adjust all outstanding business of the late firm.

JASPER CORNING, New-York.
WILLIAM WALKER, New-York.
HENRY M. BENEDICT, New-York.
JAMES L. WIBRAY, New-Orleans.

Aug. 4, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership which was recently formed by and between the undersigned, under the style and name of HAULENBECK & BOOME for the transaction of coffee and spice business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the parties thereto. All claims against the late firm are to be presented to PETER HAULENBECK, at the United States Coffee and Spice Mills, corner of 25th-st. and [illegible], where the business will be continued. PETER HAULENBECK. CHARLES O. BOOME. New-York, Aug. 16, 1855.

LONDON, July [illegible], 1855. MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of Canada, has become a partner in our firm from this date. T. WIGGIN & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BLACK MARE, HARNESS AND [illegible] FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HORSE FOR SALE.—A gray [illegible] ; can go [illegible] ; kind and good under saddle or in harness. Enquire at No. [illegible] Burling-slip.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

EXTENSIVE SALE OF A LARGE INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR LIQUORS, to be delivered from the United States bonded warehouses.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 11 o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., a [illegible] Sale peremptory, and every article in the catalogue warranted as represented. Samples ready for examination early on morning of sale.

[illegible]

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, July 25, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the [illegible] day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following [illegible] shares of the Stock of the said Company, unless the installments due are previously paid [illegible]

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—A fine and improved farm will be offered at auction, if not sold previously at private sale, on the [illegible] day of September next, [illegible] Long Island, [illegible] miles from the City of New-York [illegible] Long Island Railroad [illegible] For further particulars inquire on the premises, where Mr. ZIMMERMANN will give all information [illegible]

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Friday), Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room [illegible] a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description [illegible] Also, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, from a family removing. Sale peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

ELIAS COHEN, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 87 Nassau-st.—Rosewood, black walnut, and mahogany parlor suites, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, dressing bureaus, marble-top centre tables, mahogany, black walnut and enameled bedsteads, washstands, rosewood wardrobes [illegible] Also a number of lots of second-hand furniture and carpeting. Also, a large invoice of chairs for shipping. Also, an invoice of cigars.

M. DOHERTY, Auctioneer.—Store No. 67 Centre-st.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture contained in house No. 156 Lawrence-st. [illegible] Deposits required.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AUGUST 17—At 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 13 [illegible]—Fine gold jewelry stock.—Elegant gold and silver watches—a valuable assortment to be sold out [illegible]

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, DRY GOODS.—THIS DAY, at [illegible] o'clock, No. 97 Dey-st. [illegible]

[illegible] Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, at [illegible] o'clock, at salesroom, No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible]

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE THIS DAY (Friday), at [illegible] o'clock—DAY, RUSSELL & CO. will sell at No. [illegible] Nassau-st., by order of H. F. Eustis, Esq., Mortgagee, second-hand furniture, Brussels and other carpets, hearth-rugs, &c.; also, an invoice of iron bedsteads, together with a large collection of superior new furniture, oil-paintings, mirrors, &c. Goods packed on the premises.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Broad-st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1855. A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY, due on the 15th instant, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 28 Exchange-place.

GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 519 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6½ octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the same compass—plain, cheap and substantial.

ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODEONS.

ONE SPLENDID 7 OCTAVE PIANO AND GOLD WATCH.—Both articles cost the owner [illegible] at which price they will be exchanged for any description of building materials, lumber, brick, sash, blinds, lime, building hardware, &c. &c. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Real Estate, Stock and Property Exchange, No. 165 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano-Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with their patent [illegible]

HAZELTON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. [illegible] Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos [illegible] Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS, PIANOS.—Two fine-toned [illegible] pianos, built in the Boston style and fully warranted, with all modern improvements, for sale cheap on liberal terms, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs. [illegible]

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. [illegible] Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior [illegible] Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid as [illegible]

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY, of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN BRODIE, No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. [illegible] Washington-st.
[illegible] DUGAN, No. [illegible], New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. [illegible], New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, [illegible] Company, No. [illegible] New-York, will meet prompt attention.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the 13th day of August, at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; to remain open until the capital is subscribed.

Printed charters can be obtained of either of the Directors, with such other information as may be desired. Installments to said capital to be called in, from time to time, as the Directors may require.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. Pickersgill,	George Barnes,	Wm. M. Evarts,
J. L. Aspinwall,	A. Lachaise,	F. W. Reimer,
Robt. M. Olyphant,	Chas. H. Delanoy,	Thomas Slocomb,
G. B. Lamar,	Wm. Loecherick,	Hiram Hutchinson,
Richard Lathers,	F. P. Rodocanachi,	Lewis B. Brown,
John Allen,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Amos R. Eno,
Wm. H. Guion,	Wm. C. Allen,	George Bliss,
Adrian Iselin,	Henry F. Spaulding,	Abraham Bell,
Thos. Richardson,	Wm. G. Lane,	G. G. Sampson,
John H. Elliott,	Robt. Spedding,	James M. Brown,
John F. Brown,	Samuel Botes,	James Bleekman,
Jas. W. Phillips,	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred. C. Gebhard,

Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription:
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM G. LANE,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HUTCHINSON,
GEORGE BARNES.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

SCHEDULE OF LOSSES during the past Six Months, viz.: From February to August, 1855.

[illegible]

NOTE.—This unusual list of accidental deaths from various casualties will be further increased by the recent death by *lightning* at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., of a late and highly respectable merchant of this City, the holder of one of our earliest Policies of $10,000.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855:

Net Assets on hand, May 1, 1855, per last Report $2,969,060 43

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums and Policies $120,411 46
Interest $122,791 50
Less included in last statement .... 77,797 04 .... 44,994 46
.... 205,345 92
Total $3,175,405 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange and advertising .... $12,[illegible]
Paid Commissions .... [illegible]
Paid State and City Taxes .... [illegible]
Paid Claims by death, and additions to same $51,921 39
Paid surrendered policies and dividends .... [illegible]
Paid reduction of premiums .... [illegible]
Paid annuities 984 17
.... $81,069 21
Total assets $3,094,336 14

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank $71,980 91
Bonds and Mortgages 2,803,534 90
Fire Insurance account 304 84
Premium account, (quarterly not due) 86,080 43
Bills receivable 3,378 62
Deposited for Taxes 4,876 38
Interest accrued and not due, (interest due and not paid) 38,642 18
Due from Agents 86,077 88
Total $3,094,336 14

Increase in Investments on Bond and Mortgage $175,211 45
Losses by Death, not due $38,000 00
Amount at Risk 1st May, 1855 .... $23,599,663 34
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855 .... $23,206,943 34
Number of Policies running 1st May, 1855 8,195
Total number running 1st Aug., 1855 8,356
Of which 7,319 are for Life.
Of which 886 are for 7 years.
Of which 24 are for 1 year.
Of which 128 are for irregular periods.
Total 8,356
Increase in amount at Risk $607,300 00
Increase in amount of Policies 163
Average amount insured for each Policy of Insurance $2,778 82

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct.
C. GILL, Actuary.

TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston,	Millard Fillmore,	David Hoadley,
Wm. V. Brady,	Henry A. Smythe,	Robert H. McCurdy,
John V. L. Pruyn,	William Betts,	Isaac G. Pearson,
William Moore,	John H. Swift,	Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Patrick,	Joseph Blunt,	Nathaniel Hayden,
Jonathan Miller,	Abraham Bininger,	John P. Yelverton,
John Wadsworth,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Sam'l M. Cornell,
Sam'l E. Sproulls,	John M. Stuart,	Hamlin Blake,
Alfred Edwards,	Lucius Robinson,	Samuel D. Babcock,
Rob't C. Moulton,	Chas. J. Stedman,	Cephas H. Norton,
John P. Treadwell,	Ezra Wheeler,	William H. Popham,
Lyc'gus Edgerton,	W. Smith Brown,	George S. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
CHARLES GILL, Actuary. ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 13 Wall-street. [illegible] organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offer to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON'S ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at his Manufactory and Wareroom, [illegible]

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

BODENHAMER ON THE PILES.
NOW READY.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, ANUS, AND CONTIGUOUS TEXTURES—giving the Nature, Seat, Causes, Symptoms, Consequences, and Prevention; especially addressed to non-medical readers. By W. Bodenhamer, M. D. Second edition, with plates. Price 62. [illegible]

J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 100 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day [illegible]

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction *of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla* in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 257 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit is proven to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, *which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 257 4th-st.*, third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 *Barclay-st.*

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition [illegible] engravings, representing all the diseases and deformities of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 322 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

A NEW BOOK—THE MARRIAGE GUIDE; OR FAMILY MEDICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTRUCTOR. Specially for the married or those intending to marry. By Dr. F. F. HOLLICK, the author and lecturer. Hundredth edition; five hundred pages; colored plates. Price $1. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York, who will forward by mail, free on receipt of $1 and address.

From the Medical and Surgical Review.

"The most extraordinary book we ever read. One feature which particularly distinguishes this book from all others of the kind, is the peculiar tone of morality which pervades it all through."

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the fever, mainly took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

SURE CURE.—Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND now is used before every other remedy. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite original, without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect—equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.—The excruciating torments of toothache are speedily relieved by the use of this remedy. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and sold by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
100 Fulton-st., New York; sold also by druggists generally.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
ap7,'54-lawtyF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
s16,'53-lawtyF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
s16,'53-lawtyF

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad, and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

I. HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. S. MELIAN & CO.

FARE TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING.—Steamer CLINTON, Captain JAMES ELMENDORF, will leave the foot of Harrison-st., every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, P. M., commencing SATURDAY, July 28, touching at all the intermediate landings. Returning will leave Sing Sing at [illegible] o'clock, A. M., landing at Amos-st. each way.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—INLAND ROUTE.—On and after WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1855, Sundays excepted, for ALBANY AND TROY, leaving Depot, corner of White and Centre-streets:

Mail Train, at 6:30 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and Mail Stations north. Passengers for Lebanon Springs taking this train, arrive at Lebanon at 5 P. M.

Way Express, 3 P. M.—Stopping at White Plains, Newcastle, Croton Falls, and stations north, connecting at Chatham Four-Corners with Western Railroad Express Train, arriving at Albany at 10:15 P. M.

FROM CITY HALL STATION.

Millerton, at 3 P. M., stopping at all stations.
Croton Falls, at 10 A. M., stopping at all stations.
Croton Falls, at 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Fordham.
White Plains, at 2:30 and 6:15 P. M., stopping at Yorkville and stations north.
Williams' Bridge, at 7, 9:30 A. M., 2:15, 4:30, 6:45, 9 and 11 P. M., stopping at all Way stations.

FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

Williams' Bridge at 9 A. M.; White Plains at 11:45 A. M.

Passengers may also procure tickets and have their baggage checked for Utica, Buffalo and other places West and North of Albany, at the Company's office, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., and 4th-av. and 26th-st.

RETURNING TO NEW-YORK.

Mail train leaving East Albany at 9:30 A. M. and Chatham Four-Corners at 8.15 A. M.

On the arrival of the train leaving Pittsfield at 6:30 stopping at all mail stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 1:40 P. M.

Express train leaves Albany at 11 A. M., and Chatham Four Corners at 4 P. M.

Passengers from Lebanon Springs leaving Canaan at 1:52 P. M. connect with this train, stopping on signal at all stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 8:50 P. M.

5:30 A. M. from Millerton, stopping at all stations above Fordham, arriving at New-York 10.15 A. M.

5:30 A. M. from Croton Falls, stopping at all stations, arriving at New-York at 9 A. M.

5:20 P. M. from Croton Falls, stopping at all stations north of Fordham.

6 A. M. and 2:30 and 6:10 P. M., from White Plains, stopping at all stations.

From Williams' Bridge, at 6:40, 8:20, and 10:10 A. M.; 1:15, 3, 6:15, 7:15 and 9:30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Passengers by the 10:10 A. M. from Williams' Bridge, and the 2:30 P. M. from White Plains, will be landed in New-York at the 26th-st. Station only.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Trains will leave for Croton Falls, and all way stations, at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. Returning, leave Croton Falls at 6 A. M., stopping at all stations, and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham.

For Williams' Bridge and all way stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Returning, leave Williams' Bridge at 11 A. M. and 6:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Freight for Albany received daily, until 5 P. M., at the Depot, corner of Centre and White streets, New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Acting Superintendent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

—EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:20 P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 8:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 8:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 8:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Chicago, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 6:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 7:05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. F. R. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., VIA PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Boston, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 2 P. M., arriving at 5:55 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

For other trains and other connections, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

I. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre-Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Rail-road, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 3:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 3:26, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 3 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M.; Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 6:30 and 9:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethport with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Courtland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy, thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $3 [illegible]. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy, thence direct to Camden by cars, through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 [illegible] [illegible] stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

PRESERVE YOUR OWN FRUITS.—By LUDLOW'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN.—It is the only positively self-sealing air-tight can ever invented, requiring no wax, solder or cement! Acknowledged, by all who see them the easiest, safest and most convenient can in use. They are easily sealed and opened, and never fail to preserve peaches, pears, apples, quinces, berries, green peas, corn, &c., in a perfectly fresh state. Directions for putting up all kinds of fruits and vegetables will accompany the cans. Agents wanted.

BROWNELL & CO., 346 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 387 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. [illegible]

JOHN K. HOPPER.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible]
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston........Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston........Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves [illegible]........Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston........Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston........Wednesday, [illegible]
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves [illegible]........Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

[illegible]

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

[illegible]

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal offices and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage, first cabin........$130. Price of passage, second cabin........[illegible]

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, Aug. 23. For freight or passage apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 62 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will succeed the UNION and sail Sept. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship LEBANON, T. COOK, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst.

Passage money, for first-class passengers only—for whom there is excellent accommodation—$100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from the foot of Jay-st., Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

[illegible]

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE [illegible] CENTS.—The new and light drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

Leaves New-York.			Leaves Ocean Port.		
Thursday	Aug. 16, 4	P. M.	Thursday	Aug. 16, 7½	A. M.
Friday	Aug. 17, 5	P. M.	Friday	Aug. 17, 7½	A. M.
Saturday	Aug. 18, 11½	A. M.	Saturday	Aug. 18, 7	A. M.
Sunday	Aug. 19, 8½	A. M.	Saturday	Aug. 18, 5	P. M.
Monday	Aug. 20, 12	M.	Monday	Aug. 20, 7½	A. M.
Tuesday	Aug. 21, 12½	P. M.	Tuesday	Aug. 21, 7½	A. M.
Wednesday	Aug. 22, 1	P. M.	Wednesday	Aug. 22, 8	A. M.
Thursday	Aug. 23, 2	P. M.	Thursday	Aug. 23, 8	A. M.
Friday	Aug. 24, 3	P. M.	Friday	Aug. 24, 10	A. M.

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton for $1; Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 20, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9:45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. 266 South-st., or of E. P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.

SECOND REGATTA AT GLEN COVE.—A Regatta will take place at Glen Cove on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., for all yachts of twenty-five (25) tons and under, to be governed by a Committee appointed by the owners of the sailing boats and subscribers.

Two Prizes, each a richly ornamented Silver Cup, will be awarded. Time of starting 11 A. M. Owners or captains will report themselves and make their entries to the Committee at the Pavilion Hotel, on or before Friday, the 17th inst. There will be a third Regatta at the same place, on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., of the Hanson Model Yacht Club. And on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., purses for sculls, barges and eight-oared boats, particulars of which will be given hereafter. WILLIAM H. WEEKS, Chairman.

SAMUEL BRADHURST, Secretary.

GREAT PRIZE EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on FRIDAY, Aug. 17.—Fourteen Magnificent Prizes of rich and elegant Jewelry will be distributed to the holders of certain numbered tickets purchased for this excursion. This feature of the excursion will be under the sole management of the passengers, they appointing a Committee to carry out the same. FARE FIFTY CENTS. By the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier foot of Amos-st., at 8 o'clock, and Pier No. 3 N. R., at 8½ o'clock A. M. Fishing tackle and bait on board. A band of music in attendance.

GRAND EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The splendid steamer WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will make a Grand Excursion around Staten Island, landing at Coney Island on SUNDAY, Aug. 19, 1855, giving the passengers ample time for bathing, leaving as follows: Foot of 8th st., E. R., at 8 o'clock; Williamsburgh, at 8¼ o'clock; foot of Broome-st., E. R., at 8½ o'clock; foot of Amos-st., N. R., at 9¼ o'clock; foot of Spring-st., N. R., at 9½ o'clock; and pier No. 3 at 10½ o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments furnished on board.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. [illegible], will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 1¼ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 1½ and 3¾ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and other cards, made by SAML. HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

SEALED PROPOSALS—will be received at the Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M., for building and completing the new School House in [illegible], in the XVIth Ward. The Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. By order of the building Committee.

T. R. JACKSON, Architect.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—JOHN [illegible] against JOAN [illegible] and others.—To the Creditors of JOHN [illegible] and WILLIAM A. [illegible] [illegible] that the subscriber will attend at his office, No. [illegible] Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on [illegible] day, 15th day of August, instant, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ascertaining a suitable and proper person to be appointed Receiver of the property and effects assigned by said [illegible] to Henry M. [illegible], deceased, and to take from such Receiver security pursuant to the order made in this action, on the 8th day of August, inst.—Dated Aug. 6, 1855. WILLIAM BOIES, Referee.

WILLIAM H. GRISWOLD, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—MARY A. PARKER, by [illegible] T. Holbrook, her next friend, against DANIEL PARKER.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, DANIEL PARKER.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 18th day of July, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Court-st., in said city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated July 18, 1855.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy19-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—Charles Weldon against Marion Weldon.—To Marion Weldon:—Madam: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New-York, at City Hall in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in said city, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1855. C. S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy13-law6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BOSMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of WILLIAM HALSEY, No. [illegible] st., in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated April [illegible], 1855.

JOHN HALSEY, } Executors.
WILLIAM HALSEY, }
ap6-law6m*F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BOSMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES WALTERS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Esq., No. 3 Front-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of September next.—Dated March [illegible], 1855.

HENRY WALTERS, } Executors.
FREELOVE WALTERS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND S. WILLETTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 47 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1855.

ISAAC WILLETS, ARABELLA WILLETS, Administrators.
mh23-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BOSMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL WOOD, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators at the residence of Charles Wood, No. [illegible] in the City of Brooklyn on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated, Feb. 23, 1855.

CHARLES WOOD, JONATHAN WOOD, Administrators.
mh2-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BOSMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SHERMAN C. MALLARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of [illegible] Avenue C, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of September next.—Dated March [illegible], 1855.

JUDAH MALLARY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BOSMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES DICKSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of [illegible] No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated June [illegible], 1855.

HELEN DICKSON, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BOSMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ANN HOUSTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of ALEXANDER McCUE, No. [illegible] Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated July 3, 1855.

ROBERT [illegible], Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] MATTHIAS [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, [illegible] office of G. N. HOVEY, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of February next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of July, 1855.

GEORGE E. POWELL, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES [illegible] PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1855.

HARRIET PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BOSMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ADALISA SCHENCK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated June 27, 1855.

STEPHEN HASBROUCK, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James C. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, French's Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1855.

JOHN CONTRELL, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of [illegible] Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1855.

G. TILLOTSON, Administrator.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!!—FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD.—MEALS FURNISHED TO STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON THE ISTHMUS FREE—ONE HUNDRED LBS. BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD—NO CHOLERA ON THIS ROUTE.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch by Aspinwall on MONDAY, August [illegible], at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from their pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship EMPIRE CITY, Captain H. WINDLE. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by the Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always have one or more extra Steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA PASSAGE $50—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—[illegible] miles shorter than any other route [illegible] Rates of fare to San Francisco [illegible] First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $[illegible]; Steerage, $50. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,000 tons burden, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, August [illegible], [illegible] connecting with the steamship CORTES, 2,000 tons [illegible] with the Nicaragua Transit route having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letters must be paid up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 10 cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on SATURDAY, 18th of August, direct for Petersburg, without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the Virginia Springs will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south via Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as usual. Freight for Richmond [illegible] will be taken up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point or Petersburg [illegible] Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. [illegible] Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $32; Palatka, $33.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The U. S. M. steamship CAHAWBA, J. W. SHUFELDT, Master, is now receiving freight, and will sail from Pier No. [illegible] N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock M. precisely.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY are now ready to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike companies, &c., for cleaning streets and highways of every description, by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of sweeping adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendation from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated. [illegible] For particulars address SMITH, ECKEL & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, or No. [illegible] Front-st., Philadelphia.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Sad Hour in the Tombs.

When he was born, of whom we have now to speak, there was lamentation in the parsonage at ——, a sweet English village, in the Lake District, embosomed among hills, which there they term mountains—Skiddaw, not unknown to fame on this side of the Atlantic, being of the number. His father was the respected pastor of the village. His mother, on that sad morning when she gave him, new-born, to her husband, folded her hands upon her breast and went her way to God.

He grew, as befitted the son of such a father, amid the amenities of life a well-tutored and apt boy. The stripling was tall, well formed and handsome. He was the beautiful young Apollo of the neighborhood, beloved by young and old, and well deserving their love. His father had pride in him, for he and that marble tombstone in the churchyard were all that were left to the old man in this world.

First at Harrow, and afterwards at Oxford, the youth gained among the tutors and his fellow [illegible] the renown of a promising, and even [illegible] brilliant scholar. His acquaintance with the [illegible] languages was superior to that of any col[illegible] of his years, while to the other usual studies of his college he added French, German, Italian and Spanish, which he soon learned to read with ease and speak with fluency. His father received flattering accounts of him. The old man, lonely among the hills, was proud in his loneliness. He had a son of whom he was not ashamed.

The choice of a profession being offered him, the successful aspirant for college honors decided upon studying Medicine. His natural bent was towards that science. Perhaps his father would have been more pleased with another choice—the ministry was a holy vocation. But he yielded his consent with the least manifestation of disappointment, and the young man set himself down to [illegible] study, under a surgeon of great repute.

He was well endowed, indeed, by Nature, for his new preceptor expressed his astonishment at the rapidity and exactness with which he mastered the difficult branches of his art. For him was [illegible] a splendid career. His name would [illegible] with the benefactors of humanity. Perhaps the world would talk of him, as of a HUNTER, a JENNER, or a BLUMENBACH. The old man [illegible] very proud among the hills.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and subsequently of the College of Physicians, and [illegible] to a post of importance and emolument in —— Hospital, in point of rank and usefulness, the first in London. To this preferment he had reached at the age of twenty-eight years, before having traveled on the Continent, and studied some time in the Medical Schools of Paris. There was some talk, too, that his father would see [illegible] child before he died, and that he hoped [illegible] to press his lips upon the forehead of his son's young wife. Poor old man, so happy, though [illegible] thy fireside, all goes well with thee. She [illegible] thee yonder, and has awaited thee these [illegible] years; but thou must first, thou expect, set a grandchild upon thy knee, and wonder whether the angels in Heaven have knowledge of what [illegible] upon earth.

Nay, die rather first, old man. Thou art aged, and thy sands are nearly run out. Make haste to die, that thou mayest not find thy grave with a sad heart. But she is taken away from the evil to come. There is comfort in that thought.

At his age the old man did not think that he should have to journey to London, where he had been but once since his own college days. But he arrived in that Babylon at a late hour one night, and sought a hotel for rest, while the drunkards [illegible] through the streets. So hoarse and disguised with liquor was the voice of one roysterer, that he did not recognize it. Wearied as he was, he might not have slept at all, or would have slept less sound, if he had.

His son was not at home, nor at the hospital, they said, the next morning. They did not know where he was. But he would come? Perhaps—certainly, but he was uncertain in his hours. They pitied and spared the old man.

From the small wine-glass to the brimmed brandy-goblet, repeatedly filled at an early hour in the day, our A. M. Oxoniensis, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, of the College of Physicians, and Resident Physician at —— Hospital, had hurried so soon. The story is soon told. Rumors of the sort, though far weaker than the reality, had reached his father. When the old man was brought to his bedside, by one who discovered him, through the agency of a dissolute associate, he was insensible, exhausted by the effects of [illegible]. When he was able to recognize his father, and tell the sad tale, he confessed that he had been a secret drinker for many years; that the habit had been growing on him since he left college, where, indeed, it was first formed. But he would reform; yes—yes, he would reform. The old man returned to his villagers partially comforted, but many an eye noticed that he had grown much older, in appearance, during that short absence in London.

Older, and his white locks whiter, and his step [illegible] and uncertain. He could not preach now, nor pray, as he was wont. His curate must take his place wholly. He would sit in a pew, only as a lay worshipper. Poor old man.

It is a very cold January morning, when he again leaves his parsonage for another journey to London. It is a long journey, of fifteen hours. When he reaches the Hotel, his limbs fail, and they have to put him to bed, like an infant. And the next day, as he seems more helpless, they ask him for directions, and send for his son. They fear to communicate the tidings, but as they have only strangers' sympathy for him, they do so, without preparation. His son is in prison. Not committed for crime. Oh, no, but for violence, under the influence of intoxication. That is all; but he speaks no more, the old man. Is there room beneath that marble grave-stone for another tenant? Do we know them, our dear ones, when we join them above?

Reputation gone, and remorse preying on him, what shall he now do? There is a world elsewhere. As an Englishman, it is natural he should seek English territory. Aided by his friends with a large sum of money, a ship bears him to Canada, where he will indeed reform, and repent with many tears. Her, who should have been his wife, he has left behind. He will send for her and wed her, when happier days arrive.

But the happier days do not arrive. There is brandy in Canada, and he cannot resist it. He must again be a fugitive, most of his money spent. He reaches Boston, and for nearly a year seems to [illegible]. He gathers friends around him, and gets into good practice. If he drinks now, it is secretly done, and nobody—so he thinks—is the wiser. [illegible] They imprison people in Boston for street drunkenness, and one morning, when restored to sense, he found himself incarcerated.

In the Fall of 1854, he came to New-York. His money was gone, and his friends refused to remit him any more from England. For some time he kept afloat, just drifting on the surface of decent society, not yet submerged. The least eddy would upset his frail shallop, and that eddy soon came. Where stronger men might have braved a whirlpool, he sank helpless. Insane, in his desire for drink, and having no means to procure it, he robbed a drunken companion of his watch, and pledged it. We saw him two weeks since in the Tombs, and spent a sad hour with him, gleaning this history. Reader, it is not fiction, but very stern truth. He pleaded guilty last week, before the City Judge, at the Court of Sessions, and is now undergoing punishment. His name we withhold, though the records of the Court will furnish it to the too curious. What moral we can derive from his history and his misery, let us derive.

Presentation.

The officers and teachers of Sabbath School No. 50 connected with the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in this City, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, pastor, on Monday evening last presented, with a series of resolutions, a splendid Family Bible with gold clasps and silver plates, with an appropriate inscription, to ROBERT PATTISON, Esq., late Alderman of the Fifth Ward, in testimony of their appreciation of his services, as Superintendent of that School for the last twenty years. He does not retire from the field, but has entered upon the twenty-first year of his faithful labor. Such an instance of devotion to the cause is worthy of record, and the presentation is quite as honorable to the teachers, as to the worthy recipient.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Run Over Accidents.

CONLEY MCCARTY, a boy residing at No. 20 Thames-street, was run over in Broadway by a horse and light wagon driven by one BEDELL, of No. 20 Bayard-street. MCCARTY was dangerously injured; he was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. No blame attached to the driver, his horse having become unmanageable from fright as he passed a band of music which was playing at the time.

JAMES MARTIN was run over in Broadway by a horse and wagon; he was badly injured. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

Accident by Machinery.

JAMES GRAVES had his arm broken in the machinery connected with DAVIDSON & YOUNG's bakery, at Nos. 262 and 264 Front-street, at an early hour yesterday morning. He was conveyed to the City Hospital by Officer THOMPSON, of the Fourth District Police.

Fell from a Shed.

A young woman named JOHANNA CONELY fell from a shed into the yard of house No. 125 Cedar-street, severely bruising her body, and it is feared internally injuring herself. She was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Foundling.

A male infant, a few days of age, was found in the area of the house, No. 15 Lexington-avenue, and conveyed to the Almshouse.

Population of the City—Defence of the Census Marshals.

No. 119 CHAMBERS-STREET, Aug. 15, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The leading article in the TIMES of this morning does great injustice to the Census Marshals of this City. If there has been any decrease in the population of certain Wards, they are not responsible. The truth is there has been a great falling off in the population of the lower part of the City by the breaking up of boarding houses and the removal of families to the upper Wards, the neighboring towns and to the West, consequently diminishing the general increase in the City.

The great decrease in emigration within a year or two has also been a drawback to the growth of the City. Several of the wards have been divided since the last National and State Censuses. In 1845 there were seventeen wards, and in 1850 there were nineteen wards, while there are now twenty-two wards. The former population of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards is no criterion to form any comparisons of the growth of those wards. The Twenty-second Ward has been taken from the Nineteenth Ward, and the Twentieth from the Sixteenth Ward. The great increase in population of Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark and many of the neighboring towns in Westchester County, and on Long Island, has been occasioned, in a great measure, by the removal of New-Yorkers to those localities.

Various complaints have been sent to my office by the heads of families now out of town, and by other persons who supposed they might have been omitted by the Census Marshals, but in every instance I found that the Marshals had obtained the necessary information from some member of the family, boarder, or neighbor, with the exception of a case in the Fourth Ward, where, by the fault of the person responding to the questions put by the Marshal, several boarders were omitted, which led to a correspondence with the Secretary of State and the examination of the whole affair. The person complaining admitted it was his own fault and not that of the Marshal, who put all the necessary questions in due form. One of our City papers a day or two ago published a communication complaining of the non-visitation of several houses in the Seventh Ward by a Census Marshal, but the next day the same paper published a retraction of the charge from the quarter whence it emanated.

Our labors have been perplexing and embarrassing enough without all this fault-finding about the non-performance of our sworn duty. If those disposed to fault-finding would visit every nook and corner of this City, from the Battery to the High Bridge, as we have had to do, they would soon get sick and tired of census taking—a thankless job at best, for which we are illy compensated.

Trusting that you will publish this defence of the Census Marshals, in view of the fact that our claims for services rendered are now before the Board of Supervisors, I remain yours, truly,

D. C. HENDERSON,
Secretary of the Marshals.

[Advertisement.]

FULL LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS ON CANVAS.—The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect our full life size Photographs, which are taken at no other establishment in the world. Photographs in oil, pastel and water colors of any size, colored by our Parisian artists and finished in a style unequaled by any imitators. Photographs of every description made from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 349 Broadway, and No. 46 Rue basse du Rempart, Paris.

[Advertisement.]

DUST-CONTROLLER.—Mr. WILKINSON has invented a "Dust Controller" which must be of extraordinary service to consumptives and others who being sick cannot endure the dust created by sweeping a carpet or floor. It is exceedingly simple, but very effectual. It is a light tin apparatus, which is kept by the sweeper just ahead of the broom, and from our observation and the testimony of some who have the care of consumptive patients, we are enabled to speak of its utility in high terms of praise. For sale at No. 144 Bowery, by RICHARD E. PETERSON.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE.—HARKIN'S Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, a sure guarantee against mosquitoes, combining beauty and cheapness without obstructing the circulation of air. Its construction is simple, fitting closely to the bed by a rubber band. It can be attached to any kind of a bedstead in less than two minutes. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent, No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EPIDEMIC IN NEW-ORLEANS.—DR. JAMES MCCLINTOCK'S Diarrhoea Cordial, the Standard Remedy there, for Diarrhoea and Bowel Complaints. A correspondent writes: "Keep us well supplied with the article, as our citizens here do not feel safe without it at this season of the year." Sold by A. CUSHMAN & Co., No. 285 Broadway, and by J. WRIGHT & Co., New Orleans.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"O'Neal the Great" continues to draw crowded houses to this Theatre. Every Irishman, woman, and child should see it. Go to-night. The pantomime of "The Magic Barrel," with Mons. SCHMIDT and Mlle THERESE, will next follow, and the whole will conclude with a farce.

[Advertisement.]

DELICIOUS CREAM SYRUP AND PURE SODA WATER.—This refreshing drink can be had only at RUSHTON's Store, Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street. Having increased my facilities with the enlarged demand, I am now enabled to serve any quantity of thirsty ones that may give me a call.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are a certain cure for scrofula, and all skin diseases, even of twenty years' standing. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

On Saturday last, Evansville, Ind., was visited by a terrible [illegible]. Four large houses were blown to the ground; [illegible] who were at work on the houses [illegible] injured. Several persons barely escaped with their lives.

Abolition Excitement.

From the Cass County (Mo.) Gazette, Aug. 2.

Our citizens were somewhat excited last week, by the discovery of a scheme formed by several negroes in the vicinity to run away. The discovery of the plot was brought about in the following manner:

A negro man, the property of Mr. C. F. MOBERLY, of this County, had run away, and was arrested at Baptiste's, in Kansas Territory, by Rev. Mr. FARMER, our fellow townsman, who brought him here and lodged him in jail. His owner and others, suspecting the interference of Abolitionists and that the work might be extensively ramified, interrogated the runaway and obtained the names of several negroes who had contemplated a trip to their sympathizing friends in Kansas; and in addition to this intelligence, by diligent inquiry, ascertained that the improper conversation of some, and downright advice of a few white men, had tended to induce these deluded slaves to prove faithless to kind and indulgent masters, who have their temporal and spiritual welfare more at heart than the miserable and wicked fanatics that incite them to run away.

Several of the negroes implicated, being separately examined, charged one MARTIN GALLAGHER, an Irish laborer, with having advised them to seek for freedom, and that he pointed out to them the way to Kansas Territory, where they would be protected by the Abolitionists. GALLAGHER, when accused of his participation in the plot, admitted his guilt, and begged for mercy. He was ordered to leave the State by a certain day, and not go to Kansas. In due time he left.

A preacher of the Northern Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. WYLIE, accused of having promulgated publicly, Abolition sentiments, and his case became the care of our citizens, who assembled in a public meeting at the Court-House on 27th July, and appointed Committees to investigate the charges.

After protracted and careful deliberation, it was considered that Rev. Mr. WYLIE's sentiments savored too thoroughly of Abolitionism; and that in a public capacity he had made himself obnoxious to the serious charges alleged against him, that it was necessary for the peace and harmony of the county that he leave the State. And therefore it was resolved, that Rev. Mr. WYLIE be required to leave the State within seven days, with the injunction not to go into the adjoining territory.

Afterwards, on motion, a fund was raised to assist in defraying his traveling expenses; whereupon Mr. WYLIE, who was present, consented to leave immediately. Mr. WYLIE had a public hearing, and was treated with gentlemanly politeness—and he acquiesced without a murmur in the wishes of the large concourse present.

We understand Mr. WYLIE left forthwith.

Burglar Caught in Allegheny.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, Aug. 14.

At last it is our pleasure to record the apprehension of one of that notorious gang of housebreakers and midnight robbers, who have for some months past been operating so extensively in Allegheny.

On Sunday morning last the house of JAMES MCGREW was entered through a window in the back building. The burglar entered the sleeping room of Mr. MCGREW, and, after ransacking the apartment, seized the pantaloons of Mr. McG. and started. The noise he made while going out awakened Mrs. MCGREW, who immediately gave the alarm, and aroused her husband and the other male members of the family. They succeeded in overhauling the rascal and taking him into custody. On his person were found $109 in paper money, about $80 in gold, and a quantity of silver change, sufficient to make in all about $200. A valuable gold watch, a bottle of chloroform, and a bunch of matches were also taken from him.

He gave his name as JOHN RUSSELL.

Subsequently the police received such information as led them to believe that the prisoner knew the whereabouts of the other watches stolen from Mr. WERTZ. They accordingly proceeded to a board-pile on the Allegheny wharf, near the Perry Hotel, and in a small aperture under a pile of boards they discovered eight watches, which were afterwards recognized by Mr. WERTZ as his property. Two watches are still missing. When RUSSELL found that the other watches had been recovered from his place of concealing them, he became more communicative and stated that he was a native of Providence, R. I., that for some nine months past he has been working in Lancaster, Penn., and only arrived in this city last week, the very day before he entered Mr. WERTZ' house. He gave evidence of being an expert and professional burglar, and his face indicates a large degree of intelligence. He is a mulatto, with hair inclined to curl, and is about 28 or 30 years of age.

Loss of the Steamer Kate Swinney.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 12.

The officers of the steamer *F. X. Aubry*, from St. Joseph yesterday morning, bring intelligence of the sinking of the steamer *Kate Swinney* in the Missouri River, at the foot of Vermillion—three hundred miles above Council Bluffs.

The *Kate Swinney* was one of the boats chartered by Government to carry stores up the Missouri, and had been at Fort Pierre, her destination, discharged her cargo and was returning, without freight, when the accident occurred. She struck a stump or snag, which tore away nearly the whole bottom of the hull, and sank in thirty feet water in about five minutes. The officers and crew made their escape in the yawl and life-boat, but lost nearly the whole of their baggage, which had been placed in the ladies cabin. The sinking was so sudden that nothing could be saved from the wreck. The *Aubry* brought down Mr. FECTOR, pilot, and Mr. BLACK, carpenter, and six others of the crew who reached St. Joseph, a distance of 600 miles, in the life-boat. They report that several bands of uncouth barbarians exhibited themselves at various points along the shore, making signs for them to stop and have a talk, but they not wishing to cultivate their acquaintance more intimately, prudently concluded that it was wisest to go ahead.

They all arrived in safety at St. Joseph, and took the first boat down.

Captain CHOUTEAU and others of the officers and crew were on their way to St. Joseph—part of them by land, and the remainder in the boat's yawl, which is very large and commodious for such an occasion. They will probably arrive here on the next boat, which will be the *New Lucy*. The *Kate Swinney* was a very good boat, valued at $30,000, and insured in offices in this city for $15,500. She was owned by Captain CHOUTEAU, her commander, and Mr. ABM. HOPKINS, clerk. Captain CHOUTEAU sold the wreck before he left for $300, to a party of emigrants who were building a village near the spot where she sunk, and who immediately commenced the operation of wrecking.

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A Narrow Escape—All for Love.

From a Pittsburg Paper.

A citizen of Brownstown, above Birmingham, leaped from the fourth column of the Monongahela Bridge into the River on Friday night, but being a good swimmer, reached the shore, safe and sound, at the foot of Market street. He gives the following statement: "He had been engaged to a female in Cleveland for sometime, when a few days ago he received a letter from his *inamorata* requesting him to hasten there, and she would name the happy day. He accordingly availed himself of the quickest means of transportation, to wit: the railroad, but, alas, upon reaching the house, he discovered that she had proved faithless, and was already married to another and more successful lover. Her double dealings preyed upon his mind, and being as rapidly whirled to the city as he had been taken away from it reached here on Friday, in a very mentally perturbed condition. That night, he stretched himself out at length, sorrowfully, upon the cold planks of the bridge, and fed his flame by the pale light of the stars—it (the flame) doubtless being more ardent in view of its total hopelessness—until sleep came over him like a mantle, not to give relief, for he carried his sorrow with him to dream-land. That feeling gradually yielded to the sterner one of revenge, and now, schemes of vengeance are rapidly formed, and plans to carry them into speedy execution are devised. At length he is successful—his rival is no more, but he has to fly for his life. The police are after him, they have reached the city, they are on the bridge, they are about to lay their hands upon him, when he desperately throws himself over into the water. Something like David Copperfield on his first 'drunk,' when he fell down stairs, he heard a splash, and on looking around, found it was caused by himself, and that he was then in the water. Dreaming was over, but we will not attempt to describe the feelings with which he viewed his position—partly ludicrous; from the sense of it, but decidedly serious, all the time, however, he struck out manfully for the shore, where he arrived safely, dripping wet, concluding doubtlessly, that

'Love is a dizziness.'"

NAVY OFFICERS DEAD.—The Navy Department have advices of the death of Lieut. WM. DECATUR HURST, U. S. N., who died on the 7th inst., at Mendham, N. J., and of Master AUGUSTUS FORD, U. S. N., aged 84, who died at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on the 4th inst.—*Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 14.*

By the official report of the Board of Health it appears that for the week ending Aug. 7 the deaths by cholera at Cincinnati were eighty. The greatest number of deaths in any one day was Aug. 4, being twenty-two.

Cholera prevails to a very considerable extent in Iowa City, Iowa. Rev. Mr. BELDEN is among the victims.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, DANIEL GIRAUD, aged 67 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, 17th inst., from Dr. Phillips' Church, 5th av. and 11th-st., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 13, at No. 52 Ludlow-st., IDA MAPES, aged 8 months. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 16, ALLEN W. GRIFFEN, son of Henry and Sarah Griffen, aged 3 years and 9 months.

His remains will be taken from his parents' residence, No. 180 6th-av., on Saturday morning, to Connecticut, for interment.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, after a short illness, PETER EMBURY, in the 80th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 31 West 39th-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, without further invitation. The funeral services will take place at Trinity Chapel, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 16, Mrs. SUSANNAH MEEKS, relict of the late Edward Meeks.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Mount Prospect.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, at 11 o'clock, ANNA J. BARBER, eldest daughter of Samuel and Anna Barber, aged 14 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the father, No. 12 Bergen-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 16, MARY L., wife of Richard Godfrey, aged 20 years 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 11 North 2d-st., E. D.

At Oakwood, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 15, Miss REBECCA STRONG, daughter of the late Thomas S. Strong.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Algiers, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 5, at 9 o'clock P. M., of the rheumatic fever and disease of the heart, MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Joseph and Eleanor E. Doremus, aged 14 years, 9 months and 8 days.

Mother—grieve not for me,
"Short was her life,
Great was her pain,
Much was her loss,
Great was her gain."

☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

At Salisbury, Conn., on Sunday morning, Aug. 12, E. WHITTLESEY NORTON, aged 25 years.

At [illegible], N. J., on Monday, Aug. 13, LOUIS JORALEMON, eldest son of James N. Joralemon, formerly of Newark, N. J., in the 28th year of his age.

At North Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 14, WILLIE GOULD, second son of John G. and Sarah Quackenbos, of this City, aged 1 year, 4 months and 21 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 16.

$3,000	Ohio 6s '60	s3 105½	500	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 103½
5,000	do	s3 105	200	do	s60 103
2,000	do	105½	30	do	[illegible] 103½
2,000	Ken. large Bds.	s3 105	305	do	[illegible] 103½
5,000	Ind. State 5s	b3 86	300	do	[illegible] 103
20,000	do	s3 86	100	do	b60 103½
5,000	Tenn. 6s '90	96	150	do	s60 103½
10,000	Virginia 6s	s3 96	50	do	s30 103
10,000	Missouri 6s	s30 85	50	do	s30 103
25,000	do	85½	100	Erie Railroad	s3 52
1,000	California 7s, '70	87	300	do	s60 52
2,000	City 5s, '66	97½	200	do	b60 53
4,000	Har. 1st Mtge. Bds	92	640	do	53
1,000	Har. 2d M. Bds.	b60 80	200	do	s30 52½
2,000	Erie 2d M. Bds.	s3 100½	100	do	s60 52½
5,000	Erie Bds. of '75	s3 91½	100	do	b30 53½
5,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bds.	77½	100	do	b15 53½
5,000	Pan. Bonds, 2d iss.	109	100	do	b60 53½
2,000	Ill C R. R. Bds	87½	250	Harlem Railroad	b3 30
500	do	87½	100	do	s60 29½
5,000	do	b60 88	15	do	30
2,000	N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	91½	300	do	s3 30
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7's	103½	100	do	b60 30½
1,000	C & R I. R. R. Bds	97½	25	Stonington Railroad	56
10	Bk. State New-York	107	100	Reading Railroad	s3 93½
10	Hanover Bank	98	100	do	s60 93½
9	Metropolitan Bank	109½	400	do	93
5	Continental Bank	106½	100	do	b30 93
100	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	99	600	do	b60 93
100	Canton Co	s60 27½	500	do	b30 93½
100	do	b10 28	400	do	b3 93
50	do	28	200	do	b10 93
100	Nic. Transit Co.	b3 20½	200	do	93½
100	do	s3 20	250	do	b3 93½
100	do	b60 21	125	Mich S & N I RR	b60 105
200	do	20	25	Mich S & N I Cons	99½
50	do	b30 20	100	Panama Railroad	b60 109
100	Penn. Coal Co.	s3 107	50	do	109
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 29	50	do	109
150	do	s60 29	60	Cleve C & Cin	105
15	do	29	100	Ills. Cen. R. R.	10 97
100	do	b10 29	50	do	b3 97
750	do	29	100	do	b60 97
300	do	s60 29½	100	do	b60 97
100	do	b60 30	50	Cleve & Pit R R	b60 75
50	do	b30 29½	7	Ga. and Chica. R R	110
100	do	s30 29	20	do	110
100	do	b30 29	700	Cleve & Tole R R	b60 93
15	Ch. & Rock I. R. R.	93½	100	do	92
15	do	93½	550	do	b30 92
10	do	93½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 Crawford County (Penn.) sixes, Int. added	76½
10,000 Mercer County (Penn.) sixes, Int. added	76½
8,000 Covington City sixes, Interest added	76
4,500 Mobile and Ohio R. R. Income 8s, Int. added	75
5,000 Flushing R. R. first mortgage, Int. added	70½
180 shares Nicaragua Transit Company	20½
40 shares Utica City Bank	81½
20 shares Republic Fire Insurance	91
20 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company	94½
20 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company	94½
60 shares N. A. Kerosene Gas Light Co., pr. shr.	$5 25

SIMEON DRAPER's regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	California 7s, '70	87	500	Reading Railroad	s10 93
5,000	Indiana State 5s	b3 86	200	do	[illegible]
1,000	New-York 7s	103½	20	do	b10 93
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs.	91½	20	do	[illegible]
1,000	Ill Cen. R. R. Bs.	87	200	do	[illegible]
2,000	Erie Bds. of '75	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
200	Cumber. Coal Co.	29	100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	[illegible]
100	do	b60 29	50	Ill. Central R. R.	[illegible]
50	Mich. So. & N. I. Con.	[illegible]	200	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
15	do	[illegible]	100	do	s10 [illegible]
10	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	[illegible]	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	93
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]			

THURSDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

The Stock Market, to-day, opened with renewed vigor, but closed rather tamely, though steadily. All the leading securities were pretty actively sought after during the early session of the Board; and as there was a stronger desire to buy than to sell, prices generally acquired increased firmness. The movements at the Second meeting possessed less interest. Much of the day's business was of a speculative character—a feature which is gradually becoming more evident, but one that is not apt to gain any great prominence, until all the absentee-operators return from their Summer resorts. Meanwhile, we look for fair, though not heavy, transactions; and, should no unforeseen difficulty arise, a continuance of the prevalent firmness and buoyancy in prices of all good dividend paying securities. The tone of the latest foreign Commercial news is decidedly favorable; the harvest prospects are quite flattering; and the money market is in a very easy condition. These circumstances tend to promote the activity and steadiness now discernible in the market for stocks. State securities were in improved request at full rates. The sales of Railway Bonds embraced a large variety, but a smaller quantity. Illinois Central Bonds left off at 87½; Chicago and Rockland at 97½; New-York Central at 91½; New-York Central sevens at 103½; Erie 2d Mortgage at 100½'s3.; and Erie Bonds of 1875, at 91½, 's3. The Bonds of the Hudson River and Harlem Companies were quiet, but steady. Panama Bonds, 2nd. issue, sold at 109. The private trade in sound Western Railroad Bonds is still progressing. Over $2,500,000 worth of such securities have—as we are informed, been successfully negotiated within a few days—probably more than half the amount being on foreign account. The particulars of the negotiations, however, have not transpired. There was more animation in Railway Shares to-day. New-York Central Shares were in good demand and firm, during the early session of the Board—but no transactions occurred therein at the afternoon meeting. Erie were likewise freely taken, without much change in value. Reading continued brisk and touched 93½ b60. In the shares of other Roads, the operations were to a moderate extent, mostly at somewhat stronger prices. Light fancy stocks were also in demand, but otherwise unaltered.

We have no changes in the Money Market to refer to. There is an abundance of unemployed capital available to responsible borrowers—but most parties seem to be in possession of as much money as they require for present use, and there is no great inclination to borrow means to speculate with; hence, the slack demand for accommodation which Banking institutions and private capitalists complain of; and hence, likewise, the low range of loan and discount rates, to wit: 5@6 ₰ cent. for the former, and 6@7 ₰ cent. for the latter. The anticipated inquiry from the interior for money to move the new crop of breadstuffs to market, has not, so far, distinctly manifested itself. A slight diversion of coin to the West is spoken of, but it cannot be regarded as of much importance. The country people are rich enough to be able to get their own work through, without making any heavy calls upon us for material aid. It is only in the revival of general business, and the various enterprises which active trade generates and fosters, that there is now any hope for Money lenders to loan out their funds to advantage. Foreign Exchanges are unchanged. The Sub-Treasury balance, this afternoon, was $3,848,349; the day's receipts having been $129,072; and the payments, $105,538. The payments for the Assay Office reached but $12,774; and on Disbursing Checks, $42,844. The amount of Exchanges through the Clearing House to-day was $17,153,507; and balances, $1,066,165.

Mention was made in the Street to-day of the suspension of a second-class City Dry Goods Jobbing House, whose business transactions were chiefly with the South. The suspension was said to have occurred yesterday, and to have resulted from the inability of the firm to get enough goods on credit to meet the wants of its customers. It had purchased a considerable supply within the last week or ten days, but it was prepared to return most, if not all, of this. The suspension of the house in question was considered in itself a very trivial affair, but some timid persons dreaded that it would be made use of by certain alarmists, in striving to create a panic, and that in this way it would acquire undue importance. We need not say we entertain no such fears. The pecuniary liabilities of the suspended house are not reliably known, but they are deemed comparatively insignificant and all well provided for. This is sufficient to deprive the affair of everything like a threatening aspect. It is also an isolated case, and cannot sensibly affect the good standing of any other respectable house. Hence, we are not afraid that the panic-makers can derive much aid from this suspension.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN, Esq., has, we learn, been appointed Assistant Collector of this port, in place of Mr. ODELL, resigned. In mentioning these changes in the Custom House, we may add that other and favorable changes have been made in the business arrangements of the same establishment. The warehousing and transportation entries, which were formerly separate, are now combined into one, thus saving the importer inconvenience and delay, which could not be avoided while two entries were necessary.

It is stated that the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis has appointed a Committee of five of its members to endeavor to raise means for running the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, by paying off the indebtedness of the road along the route, amounting to about $60,000. This movement is in harmony with the late proceedings of the Company, giving Mr. JENKS a lease of the road, the terms of which we have already published.

A transposition occurred in the paragraph published in our last, relating to the earnings of the Mississippi and Milwaukee Railroad. The sentence recapitulating the aggregate earnings for the seven months of the present year, and for the same period last year, was accidentally placed *before*—instead of *after*—the statement of the earnings for July in each year.

A report is in circulation to the effect that another dividend may soon be expected—of perhaps 20 ₰ cent.—upon the drafts of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & Co., upon which 60 ₰ cent. have already been paid.

The Home Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 5 ₰ cent., payable on demand.

Country Bank Redemptions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read the various articles in relation to the Country Bank Clearing Agency, which have been published heretofore in your paper, and now ask the privilege, through its columns, of calling the attention of country Banks to some considerations connected with the plan, which have not been noticed so far as I have seen.

The Syracuse Committee have closed their labors, and communicated the result to the Banks in the form of twenty "Articles of Association," which they request the Banks to adopt without delay, and as it would seem, without asking any questions. Several of these articles are objectionable, and one or two of them to such a degree that I cannot conceive how a prudent Banker could think of subscribing to them.

The second article provides that balances shall be paid daily by the Debtor Banks through the Bank in the City of New-York, where they keep their accounts, on the *draft or requisition* of the Manager of the Agency. This gives the Manager the entire control of the whole City deposit of all the Banks who belong to the Association. If I subscribe to this article I am bound to instruct my City correspondent to pay the Manager's drafts on my funds in his hands, and the order must, in the nature of the case, be without restriction or limitation. It avails nothing to instruct him to pay balances due from me; for he, having no access to the books of the Agency, cannot undertake to know anything about the balances. He may be told by the Manager that a balance is one thousand dollars, or twenty thousand, or any other sum,—it is all the same, whatever the Manager asks for he must pay; and so of all the Banks in the Association. True it is that no person will be placed in the management but one whose character for honesty is unsullied by suspicion; true it is, also, that he is required to give bond in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars for the faithful performance of his duty; but, gentlemen of undoubted integrity have proved defaulters, and a Fifty Thousand Dollar Bond is no security for the millions of money which will thus be placed at the disposal of the Manager, with no local Board of Directors or Trustees to observe or supervise the management or application of it. The magnitude of the trust will be sufficiently great from the amount daily passing through his hands to the daily exchanges, without needlessly adding to it the enormous amount of the City Deposits of the associated Banks.

Article Thirteen gives the Manager discretion to protest immediately the notes of any Bank who may happen from any cause to have, at the moment, insufficient funds to meet them. The security of the owners of these notes does not require so summary a proceeding as this, and in any event so complete a power over the reputation of the Banks should not be lodged in the Manager, who might capriciously, or from a sense of duty, inflict immense, if not irreparable, injury on a Bank whose account might happen to be short, it may be, by reason of the miscarriage of a mail, or delay of an Express—things which are by no means of rare occurrence.

These are the most objectionable articles. But article Fourth binds the subscriber to appoint the Manager their legal redeeming agent. This is not necessary to the object of effecting exchanges between the Banks. Another objection is that it adds largely to the trust, and makes it a matter of such magnitude as should be entrusted to no one man, even though he may be subject to the occasional visitations of a Committee, who reside from three to five hundred miles from the scene of his labors, and who would not probably visit him as a Committee three times in a year. Article Fifth is objectionable for the same reason as the fourth.

There are other things of minor importance which might be noticed; but I fear I am going too extensively into the matter for a single article; and I will only suggest what, in the opinion of many Bankers, would be a better mode of settling balances.

The Manager should advise the different Banks daily of the amount of their notes received at the Agency. Each Bank would then know the exact state of their account every day, and Banks on or near the main railroad lines would receive their letters of advice in time to answer on the day after they were sent. If then any Bank should find itself a debtor the Agency, it should remit immediately to make good this account, and be charged interest on the amount overdrawn. This remark applies also to the thirteenth, or protesting article. The short delay would work no injury to any party, because it would affect them all equally. And then, the Banks could soon judge, very nearly, from the course of the business, about how much they would ordinarily have to provide for; so thus, extraordinaries excepted, there would seldom be any debtor balances. Any Bank habitually and flagrantly delinquent, could, after reasonable notice, be suspended from the Association, or be otherwise dealt with, as the case might require. Banks would then have the privilege of drawing their own drafts—a privilege which they should delegate to none but their own officers. They would always know (as they should) the exact state of their City Deposits, which would be involved in constant uncertainty if persons outside of the Bank were allowed to draw upon it, to say nothing of the inconvenience and danger that might result from such a delegation of power.

A WESTERN BANKER.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 16—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand active; receipts better. Sales 1,600 bbls. at $8 50@$8 75 for good to extra new Ohio, and $9 for old Illinois. WHEAT—Better inquiry. Sales 10,000 bush. Upper Lake Spring at $1 58; 1,600 bush. new red Ohio at $1 [illegible]; 1,200 bush. new white Ohio at $1 [illegible], and 6,000 bush. Upper Lake on private terms. CORN—Firmer and demand active, to fill contracts. Sales of 75,000 bushels, at 77c.@78c. closing at the latter figure, including 10,000 bushels to arrive and new afloat, at 78c. OATS unchanged. Sales—12,000 bushels at 46c.@48c. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer—6c. for CORN to Albany, and 11½c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS yesterday: Flour, 1,845 bbls.; Wheat, 8,686 bushels; Corn, 34,600 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS same time: Flour, 60 bbls.; Wheat, 5,008 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 20,500 bushels.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 16—6½ P. M.

FLOUR—Steady and active; sales 2,000 bbls. at $8 [illegible] for good new Ohio, and $9 [illegible] for fancy Ohio and extra Illinois. Most of the sales were of new FLOUR. WHEAT—Demand active; sales 12,000 bushels, including 1,600 bushels Upper Lake Spring at $1 58; 1,600 bushels new red Ohio, at $1 [illegible]; 10,000 bushels new red Illinois, Winter, to arrive in a few days, on private terms, and the market is very firm at [illegible]. CORN—In active demand, to fill contracts, and market firmer; sales 163,000 bushels, at 77c.@78c., including 25,000 bushels to arrive, at the latter price, and 14,000 bushels on the spot, at 78c., the market closing rather tame at 78c. OATS—In good demand; sales 20,000 bushels at [illegible]. CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. LAKE IMPORTS for the last 24 hours—Flour, 3,746 bbls.; Wheat, 3,304 bushels; Corn, 57,060 bushels; Oats, 1,085 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS same time—Flour, 62 bbls.; Wheat, 3,157 bushels; Corn, 33,500 bushels; Oats, 5,700 bushels.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Six hundred head of Beeves were offered in our Cattle Market to-day, and nearly all sold at rates varying from $7@$8 75, net. Hogs in good demand, and sales at $7 75@$8 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Thursday—First Board—[illegible]

[illegible]

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship Jamestown, from Old Point, Richmond and Petersburg—P. H. Whitehurst, A. J. Woolworth, Wm. Baker, Dr. John McCreary, T. W. Paine, E. S. Williams, Capt. P. T. Hopkins, F. M. Hopkins, Capt. Wm. Mumford, [illegible], lady and child, Mrs. M. Levy, Mrs. Myer, A. Levy, lady and child, K. Bachelder, D. S. Walton, lady, servant and [illegible], Miss Grace Goodwin, Thomas Pyle, Miss Faulkner, Mrs. A. Ross, Miss Jane Stewart, R. F. Page, U. S. N.; G. C. Borum, U. S. N.; James D. Dunbar, lady, four children and servant; A. J. Crane and two children; Mrs. J. H. Poindexter and three children; Capt. S. S. Elliott, lady and two children—and 31 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 12 | Sun sets.... 6 57 | Moon sets.... 3 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 10 | Gov. Island.. 3 49 | Hell Gate.. 5 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, AUG. 16.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

BELOW—Ships.

WIND—During the day, S. E.

Sailed.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible] —(By pilot boat M. H. Grinnell, No. 1.)